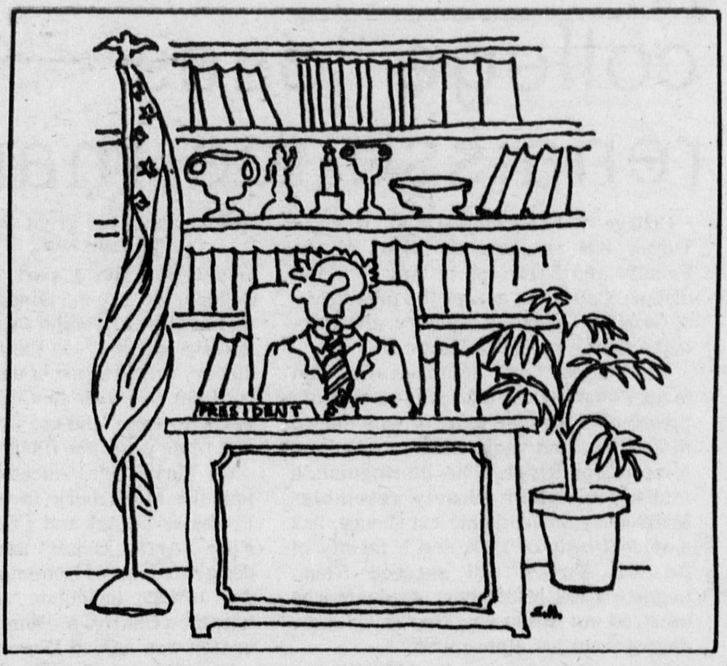
the search is on



By HOPE ROSHETAR

Due to the resignation of President James Armstrong, Middlebury College has established a Presidential Search Committee. The Committee will be headed by Arnold La Force, Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustess, and will consist of five trustees, four faculty members, one administrative staff member, and two students.

In addition to Mr. La Force, the five trustees chosen for the Committee are Mrs. Jerome C. Eppler, Mr. William S. Youngman, Mr. Hilton A. Wick, Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, and Mrs. Anthony G.L. Brackett.

The four faculty members, one from each division of the College, three tenured and one untenured, were nominated by the Faculty Council. The faculty then voted on the nominees. The nominees were approved, and the faculty members of the Committee will be Kimberly Sparks (Foreign Languages), Howard Munford (Humanities), Michael Claudon (Social Sciences), and George Saul (Natural Sciences).

One member of the administrative staff was also chosen for the Search Committee. He is Fred Neuberger, Director of Admissions.

This Presidential Search Committee is precedent-setting, as it is the first in the College's history to allow student participation. Student representatives were chosen from among fourteen nominees after extensive questioning and discussion at a five-hour Student Forum meeting. The two student members are Curt Viebranz '75 and Liz Heun '75.

The first meeting of the Presidential Search Committee will take place on December 14, at which time the members will establish priorities and discuss requirements. For the most part, the actual interviewing and subsequent consideration of presidential candidates will take place in Winter and Spring Terms.

It is hoped the College's new president will be known sometime in March.

the
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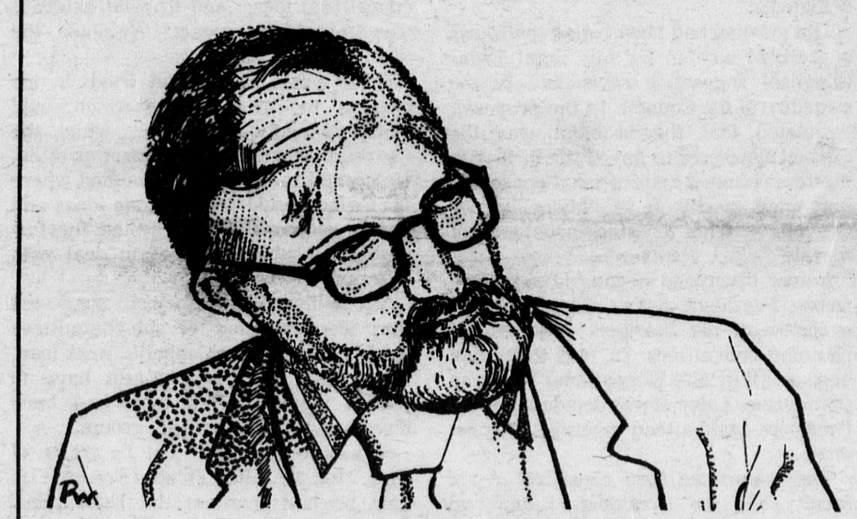


turner accepts grinnell presidency

By JESSE ISHIKAWA

Dr. A. Richard Turner, Dean of the Faculty since 1970 and Professor of Art since 1968, is resigning his post to assume the presidency of Iowa's Grinnell College, effective January 20.

The current president of Grinnell, Dr. Turner said, has resigned "for reasons not yet announced." Grinnell is a liberal arts college with 1200 students which Dr. Turner described as "very similar to Middlebury." He said that his new position ' has two main thrusts- educational leadership and fundraising."

Dr. Turner said that it was "totally coincidental" that he and President Armstrong resigned within such a close time period. He said that he had just returned from an interview at Grinnell when the resignation came.

Describing Iowa as "flat, man," Dr. Turner said he attended highschool in Iowa City and is familiar with the region.

One of the major achievements of his tenure as Dean, he said, was "the whole process of the Committee on the College." Although none of its recommendations were adopted, Dr. Turner said the Committee's inquiry "was something that had to be done." Although "it was not a time for curricular change," he said that the Committee "served as a catalyst to get us going."

Dr. Turner will be teaching one course each term at Grinnell, as he has done here. "It's important to the faculty and the students alike that the president teach," he said, adding that his course on Leonardo da Vinci, originally scheduled to be taught here Spring Term, "might get taught at Grinnell."

"With the financial situation the way it is at a lot of small colleges," he said, "the temptation has been to hire a manager for president. If that's what Grinnell wanted, they sure hired the wrong guy."

Dr. Turner's successor will be appointed by President Armstrong with the advice of the Faculty Council. Because the new dean will have to take over within two months, the position will almost certainly go to someone currently at Middlebury. It is not yet known whether the new dean will be appointed on an interim or permanent basis.

unanswered questions prolong rebate debate

By ALLIE BLEDSOE

One of the main sources of disagreement between the administration and students in the continuing fraternity controversy has centered on the question of rebates. Fraternity members argue that credits to members not on the College meal plan should be raised and that the ceiling on the number of students permitted to eat in fraternities lifted, particularly in light of the rising costs predicted for the coming year.

The administration counters that fraternity members do not receive full rebates because, as Middlebury College students, they are expected to contribute to the upkeep of facilities regardless of whether they use them and that the College cannot afford to have any more students off the meal plan.

Leaving the question of the ceiling aside, the problem arises of trying to discover just why the disagreement over rebate figures continues. Yet an attempt to gather and compare administration and fraternity figures on the cost of feeding a student only seems to aggravate the problem and raise new questions. The administration offers no clear cut figures. The method of deciding just how much of a rebate students eating off campus receive seems arbitrary and those students off meal plan but providing their own meals are treated entirely differently from those eating in a fraternity.

According to the administration, any breakdown of the present budget revealing the per capita cost of feeding students at the dining halls would be impossible. Students do not pay the full amount required to feed or educate them and the Comprehensive Fee is not arrived at by deciding what that cost would be. From a fund consisting of gifts from alumni, endowments, and profits made in previous years, the College draws a certain amount each year to cover deficits in the costs of education, salaries, maintenance of facilities, and food. Having decided how much will be drawn from this fund, the College then determines the Comprehensive Fee. Since the amount charged is not based on actual costs but on what might be termed need, the administration posits, it is not clear just what the total cost is.

This, however, is only one of the problems. Another rests on the fact that the College runs on a year-round basis. Dining hall facilities must be maintained for both winter and summer students. To divide the costs, the administration would be forced to divide those maintenance expenses between winter and summer students. That too would be impossible for it is impossible to determine if both groups of students incur equal maintenance costs.

The idea that such a division would be possible has no reality, says Carroll Rikert, College Treasurer. For this and the above reason, any evaluation of the cost per student would be impossible and therefore has not been attempted.

If a definite figure cannot be arrived at, and students not on the meal plan dispute this assertion, fraternity members question why they cannot receive the full amount paid by students eating in the dining halls. It is, according to Mr. Rikert, a question of principle. Middlebury is a residential community and all students must be required to support it. Students eating on the hill are charged $675 a year for meals; those eating in fraternities receive a rebate of $650. The $25 withheld by the College is sufficient to justify the principle that the College is a community supported by all, yet in no way reflects what would be a fair share of this contribution. Although an exact figure determining what a fair share would be has never been decided, Mr. Rikert suspects it would be larger than the arbitrary $25 figure now being used. The College has had to arrive at a manageable figure, and $25 seems to him not unreasonable.

That the different between the amount paid by students eating on campus and

continued on p. 14

college loses 'renaissance man'

College News Service—Dr. A. Richard Turner has resigned as Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Art at Middlebury College to accept the presidency of Grinnell College in January, the Iowa institution announced this week.

The 42-year old administrator and faculty member will take over as the ninth president of the four-year, private liberal arts college that is the oldest west of the Mississippi River. The distinguished institution, which closely resembles Middlebury in academic excellence, has a student body of 1,200 and a faculty of 100. Dr. Turner will succeed Glenn Leggett, a 1940 Middlebury graduate who received an honorary Doctor of Law degree from his alma mater.

In a statement to the Middlebury College community, Dr. Turner said, "In accepting the presidency of Grinnell College, I painfully 'pull stakes' from a land and people Jane and I both love. An inner clock however has sounded the time for change, with the new challenges and risks that change implies, and we find it right to join now good people who are working to make a distinguished sister institution even better."

In accepting his dean's resignation this week Middlebury President James I. Armstrong said, "Dean Turner has been the 'renaissance man' of the academic world--outstanding teacher, productive scholar and superior administrator. Middlebury College is enormously grateful for his leadership in the Department of Art and in the office of the Dean of the Faculty, but especially are we grateful for his warmth, his articulate good humor, his great humanity."

Dr. Turner said "No longer to be a part of Middlebury College, we are sustained by the belief that whatever strength we possess resides in large measure in the truth that Middlebury will be a part of us, all the days of our lives. We wish the College well in the years to come, and are firm in our belief that those years are filled with promise."

Dr. Turner left Princeton University to join the Middlebury faculty in 1968 as Professor of Art and Chairman of the Fine Arts Department. He was designated an Old Dominion Professor for the 1968-69 academic year, in 1969 became a Charles A. Dana Professor, and in 1970 was named Dean of the Faculty.

He was also the founder and guiding force behind the "Friends of Art at Middlebury College." Principally interested in Italian Renaissance painting, he was on leave last year from Middlebury to do research in Florence, Italy for a book on Leonardo da Vinci.

A native of New Bedford, Mass., Professor Turner received his A.B., M.F.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Princeton University. Following a year as an instructor at the University of Michigan, he returned to Princeton in 1959 where he rose to the rank of Professor of Art and Archaeology before leaving in 1968 to go to Middlebury.

He was a Fulbright Fellow in Rome during the 1955-56 academic year, and was a Fellow of ACIS in Florence, Italy, 1963-64. He is the author of a book and several articles on Renaissance painting.

grinnell welcomes new president

The following is the news release from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Grinnell College, announcing that Dr. Richard Turner would be the College's next president.

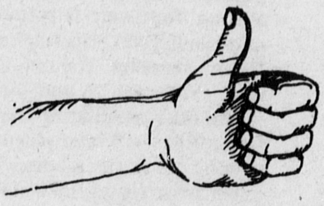
We would like to announce to the campus community the election of Dr. A. Richard Turner as the ninth president of Grinnell College, succeeding Dr. Glen Leggett who has served with distinction since 1965. Currently the Dean of Faculty at Middlebury College, Dr. Turner is a distinguished art historian who will assume the presidency at the beginning of the second semester of this year.

After careful consideration of many excellent candidates, the trustees have considered Dr. Turner as particularly well-qualified for this position, and I am delighted to announce his election. Dr. Turner's broad academic experience, his demonstrated qualities of leadership, and his perceptive and positive views on the role of liberal arts education indicate that the Grinnell presidency will continue in the tradition of excellence for which the College is noted.

Dr. Turner has asked me to convey to all members of the entire college community the following statements which he wrote upon notification of his election as president. "Vermonter Joshua Grinnell came home to receive an honorary degree from Middlebury College and ninety-one years later, a graduating senior named Glen Leggett left Middlebury on a road which would lead him to the presidency of a distinguished sister institution. That college has flourished under his leadership.

"My wife, Jane, and I are greatly honored and pleased to join the good men and women of Grinnell College, who continue to strive for quality in the liberal arts and liberal sciences. As Middlebury will always be part of us, so in coming home to Iowa we pledge to become a part of Grinnell, working with those who will build a still better college in the service of Iowa and the nation. We look forward to joining you soon."

thumbs



up

to Dean Turner for his years of service.

to SSIS for making people read the **Campus** and giving them a reason to write letters to the editor.

to short-order artists.

to the recovery of David Stameshkin's thumb.

to vacation!

to not publishing the **Campus** either November 28, or December 5.

ed. council to review educational planning

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

The Educational Council decided to form a sub-committee to "review the educational planning structure of the College," after two hours of complicated debate at its November 11 meeting.

This vote came after a motion to form a committee to inquire into Educational Council changes for only this year was defeated.

The meeting had been called to discuss a proposal written by Mr. John Elder (English) suggesting revisions in the structure of the Council. In the proposal, he stated that the problem was the Council appeared to have little to do with matters of actual "educational concern," but acted mostly as a "Miscellaneous Council." This created problems of morale.

Before discussion began, James Armstrong, President of the College, gave an overview of the College's educational planning committees. In 1963 there had been an all faculty Educational Planning Committee. Later, it was decided that the President could attend meetings, but not chair.

The Committee then consisted of six faculty and the President. Later two student members were introduced, however, the students wanted two more representatives for the added power, and a "kind of power struggle between faculty and students" emerged. Armstrong said. As the administration felt more powerful, the concept of an Educational Council including administration was introduced.

Armstrong felt that one problem with the Council now was that it had the sense of being a committee "superimposed on a Council."

Most of the discussion concerned definition of the Council's exact role. Elder stated that it was not clear to what extent the Council should initiate educational ideas, and to what extent it was "a court of appeals." He noted, the "focus is very blurry."

Elder said that he had tried, in his proposal, to think of a format which would work efficiently, and under which the Council would not have to meet as often. He wanted to decide on a method where the Council could both initiate ideas and handle referrals. He suggested the formation of sub-committees to deal with different tasks.

Mr. William Ilgen (Spanish) suggested that the formation of sub-committees would not reduce the Council's work load, since the Council would still have to debate matters after they had been discussed by the working groups.

Sub-committees are just "a waste of time," felt Mr. Allen Thiher (French). He said he had been on the Educational Policy Committee, and its sub-committees never "killed" a proposal, so it just had to come back and be debated by the entire Committee.

Elder responded that he was frustrated with the current working of the Council, as it was "unwieldy" and could not deal with all it could or should. So, he had recommended setting up sub-committees, special groups based on members' interests.

Rick Eldridge '75 raised the problem that according to the **Handbook** many College committees were supposed to be sub-committees of the Educational Council, but were not in practice.

Originally, the membership on the different College committees was supposed to be inter-related, Armstrong answered, but "It doesn't work, its not a pragmatic thing."

It is a "scandalous" waste of faculty and student time to be on committees which accomplish nothing, Armstrong said. He felt the need for a small committee with a dean in charge.

Armstrong stated that this was why he formed a Special Committee on the College, because only a small group with someone in charge would accomplish something.

The structure is important, agreed Elder. The present structure is not conducive to leadership and has no avenue for "creative response." He said the Council should "fine down a sense of what we have to do."

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the middlebury campus

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council questions residents' benefits

By MARTHA CONEYBEAR

Discussion at last Friday's Community Council meeting centered primarily on dormitory residents. Other topics discussed included tenure, Grievance Committee matters, and the so-called Buckley Amendment, a federal measure which requires colleges and universities to grant students full access to their personal files.

Questions were raised concerning the allegedly large sums of money residents receive. Currently, residents recieve a room, private bath and kitchen, a phone, and free car registration. A rebate of $1150, roughly equivalent to a year's room and board, is also provided. Half of the residents are on financial aid.

Assistant Dean of Students Pat Whitney outlined the residents' responsibilities. In the past, the greatest responsibility was opening doors for students who had been locked out of their rooms. The resident also acts as a "middle man" between the administration and the students, and is held responsible for any damage done to the furniture and building. Duties also include enforcement of such regulations as loft qualifications and the no-pet policy.

Residents are selected by a committee of deans. Junior Counselors are given top priority for the position. Responding to the contention that lower pay would result in less responsibility, Dean Wonnacott said that although Junior Counselors are not paid, "they often do a better job."

Mr. C.D. Brakely, Director of Financial Aid, said that financial aid students are given preference whenever two equally promising candidates are considered.

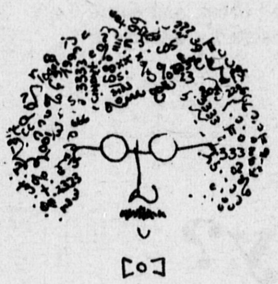
Proposed alternatives to the current situation included inventing a new "assistant resident" position and scaling salaries to the size of the dorms.

Tenure Discussion

Tenure was also discussed. 60 per cent of the faculty is currently tenured, and the average age of the faculty is relatively low. This has resulted in fewer openings for new faculty, greater expense resulting from the high level of seniority, and a low rate in turnover. It was proposed that tenure standards be made stricter.

Issues raised by the Grievance Committee included the price of laundry tickets, and the spring faucets in some of the dormitory bathrooms. It was noted, however, that the faucets were installed to conserve water and would not be replaced.

Dean O'Brien discussed the passing of the Buckley Amendment to the Federal Omnibus Education Act, which would give students access to all their records held by the College, including psychiatric reports and confidential letters. O'Brien pointed out that under the new provisions, letters of recommendation could become useless. An amendment to the bill, clarifying such situations is forthcoming in Washington.



all college meets tonight

There will be an All College Meeting Night this Thursday night, November 21. So that the night will be open for all students, professors have been required to assign no papers or schedule any exams on Friday, November 22. Every student is asked to attend his or her repective departmental major meeting. Freshmen and those who have not yet declared a major are asked to attend a departmental meeting of their choice.

Student Forum departmental representatives will explain why they voted the way they did on the recent and controversial SSIS weekend on pornography as well as other issues. They will also be soliciting opinions about the new Winter Term courses and guidelines, a proposal to grant academic credit for labs, and the new Tenure Document.

Another purpose of these meetings will be to discuss problems and possible new directions for each department.

Meetings, and places are listed below.

Am Lit	Chateau, Room B
Art	Johnson Lounge
Biology	Science Center 117
Chemistry	Science Center 127
Economics	Johnson Rehearsal Hall
English	Dana Auditorium
French	Chateau, Room A
Geography	Warner Hemicycle
Geology	Science Center 420
German	German House
History	Munroe Lounge
Math	Warner 408
Music	Music Office (alternate location Johnson 207)
Philosophy	Munroe 222
Physics	Science Center 123
Political Science	Warner 202
Psychology	Warner 207
Religion	Munroe 214
Russian	Sunderland 110
Soc/Anthro	Gifford Dining Room
Spanish/Italian	Munroe 320

forum selects search committee

By HOPE ROSHETAR

The Student Forum elected two student representatives to the Presidential Search Committee at a record- breaking five-hour Student Forum meeting on November 17. Liz Heun '75 and Curt Viebranz '75 were chosen from fourteen nominees.

Students nominated at the meeting were: Marc Flink '76, Carole Ryder '77, Diana Baker '77, Jay Heinrichs '77, Charlie Lennon '75, Karen Murdock '77, Rick Eldridge '75, Curt Viebranz '75, James Hills '77, Tom Plumb '75, Andy Reding '75, Nick Andros '77, Liz Heun '75, and Dennis O'Hayer '75.

The Forum passed a motion that the nominees' speeches be limited to four minutes each, and that there be no limit on the questioning time. Every Forum member would have four votes on the first ballot, then two in the next ballot, thereby narrowing the choice from 14 to 8 to 2 final candidates.

Speeches from the various candidates ranged from one to the full four minutes. A variety of opinions were expressed on subjects such as presidential personalities, the advantages of a fund-raiser over an academician or vice versa, whether the president should forego fund-raising in order to have increased contact with the students, and whether enrollment should be increased or not.

Some people, such as Rick Eldridge, said they would want someone more inclined toward the Humanities and Social Sciences than the Arts and Natural Sciences, simply because the latter have received so much aid under President Armstrong.

On the other hand, some nominees such as Jamie Hills stressed the importance of avoiding preconceived prejudices, and said they were looking for a person of all round outstanding potential who could deal with a variety of situations.

Nearly all the nominees expressed their concern for the College and their view that the president sets the tone for the school.

The majority mentioned specific activities that they felt qualified them for the Committee, and they all were ready to forego these activities in the interest of the Committee's probable time demands.

There were many questions directed to each nominee. The three predominant ones concerned feelings on affirmative action (minority qouta systems) being a president's policy, whether they thought fund-raising or improving student relations was the most important job of the president, and on what basis besides their views on Middlebury College would they judge prospective candidates.

The majority of nominees were in favor

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new spring courses announced

The following courses, which do not appear in the 1974-75 Registration Catalogue, will be offered for Spring Term 1975. There will also be some revisions of course descriptions which will be available from the Registrar's office at the time of registration.

……

Biology BI 320 The Geography of Life

A consideration of the ecological, historical, and evolutionary factors that have resulted in past and present patterns of distribution of organisms over the surface of the earth. The initial portion of the course will be concerned with the distribution of the major biomes and the organisms that typify them. Later lectures will treat theoretical topics such as continental drift, biogeography of islands and archipelagos, the ecology of invasion and extinction, land bridges and barriers, and the effects of Quaternary glaciation and climatic change on modern patterns of distribution. Special emphasis will be placed on examples drawn from the Polar Regions. A paper and classroom presentation will be required. (One advanced Biology course or permission.) 3 hours lecture plus informal consultation and discussion, possibly 1 or 2 field trips.

Mr. Young

Foreign Languages FL410 Comparative Literature: Post-modern Trends in Fiction and Film

The "Modernist" movement in literature, deriving from symbolism and the realist novels of the 19th century, gave rise to a distinct body of works ranging from Joyce and Proust to Rilke, Faulkner, and Woolf. It now seems clear that "modernism" as a developing literary mode of consciousness is dead and that new modes of representation are evolving in Europe and America that we can best call "post-modern." The goal of this course is to explore a number of representative European, Latin American, and American writers in an attempt to arrive at an understanding of this contemporary phenomenon that is beginning to change our notions about writing and nimesis in general. Students will read short stories and novels by such writers as Kafka, Beckett, Berges, Cortazar, Nabokov, Robbe-Grillet, etc. as well as critical essays that throw light on the theoretical underpinnings of "post-modernism" (Valery, Sontag, etc.). It is also hoped that we will be able to show films (by, say, Fellini, Renais, or Antonioni) that also illustrate post-modern modes of representation. (Junior or senior standing or permission.) Limited to 30.

Mr. Thiher

French FR 304 Advanced Composition

The object of this course is twofold: to write correctly in French and to write creatively. This gradual approach to the teaching of writing will include exercises for writing practice, related grammar, and examples of usage. Models of style, both literary and non-literary , will develop a sense for the structure and subtlety needed to write the language. (This course is not intended for the intermediate student who is only beginning to master grammar fundamentals. Students are requested to see the instructor before registration.)

Ms. Stern

Music MU 271 Artistic Development in the Individual Composer: Johann Sebastian Bach

An introduction to the music of Bach. The course will examine Bach as an organist, as a court musician, as a church musician, and as a pedagogue. Substantial listening outside of class will be expected. (One course in music or permission.)

Mr. Kurtzman

Theatre Arts TA 410 Seminar: major 19th Century Playwrights

A study of major 19th Century Playwrights whose experiments in content and form influenced the development of contemporary drama.

Mr. Volkert

chick corea-exceptional talent

By **LIBBY SAYRE**

Not too long ago Chick Corea was pretty obscure. Opinion seemed evenly divided between people who thought he was a hot jazz pianist who did improvisational albums and people who thought he was some kind of dark green bitter lettuce. Within the last year or two, however, Corea has received the attention he deserves as was demonstrated by a rare sell-out crowd that heard him play in Mead Chapel last Wednesday.

CONCERT REVIEW

Corea plays in Return to Forever, a group that has undergone several changes and seemed, with the deletion of their female vocalist and the addition of Al DiMeda on lead guitar, to be at its best. RTF is blessed with four musicians of amazing virtuosity who enjoy playing together. The musical communication bordered on the telepathic, and it is a tribute to Corea that he in no way felt the need to dominate the evening.

The concert almost started on time after the inevitable opening remarks from College and Corea, who apparently doesn't play in many Chapels. The audience began to quiet down when RTF launched into two songs from their new album **Where Have I Known You Before**.

A few things became immediately obvious, even to a relatively untrained eye such as my own. First, Al DiMede is a very fast guitarist who stays with Chick Corea like a shadow. Second, Stanley Clarke can do more things with an electric bass than one may reasonably expect. And, third, that the balcony was not going to fall because nobody could stomp their feet for long to the complex and rapidly shifting drumbeat that Lenny White plays.

As the evening progressed, the rapport between the musicians gew increasingly apparent, each having an uncanny ability to anticipate the others that cannot be explained by rehearsal alone.

After an hour and a half or so, the band took a twenty-five minute "fifteen minute" break and came back to play a second set which consisted primarily of "Celebration Suite," an unrecorded composition which features extended acoustic solos by each musician. It's a good concert piece, allowing the audience to see and hear RTF as the sum of its collective parts.

Because of this it lacked cohesiveness, but nobody seemed to mind, preferring to marvel at the execution rather than the composition. The encore (which, blissfully, came after only a few minutes of wildly enthusiastic applause) was "Space Circles," a fast number that gave Corea a real chance to use his synthesizer.

Middlebury has been fortunate in getting some outstanding progressive jazz talent to come to play in the Chapel. It is a mark of its growing acceptance that Corea not only drew a caacity crowd but sent everyone away happy.

It is true that MCAB can never hope to lure great rock bands into the Field House, but as long as it can provide exceptional jazz talent as it did last week, it can still put on outstanding concerts.

the stronger: is x>y?

By **CAROL McAFEE**

The strength of "The Stronger" was Herculean. Alexandra Elsa and Elise Long, like two lone Atlases, carried the weight of the play upon their shoulders. And they bore their trust up valiantly, so that it seemed natural that they should have such a load: featherlight.

August Strindberg's "The Stronger" is a play in one scene. The action takes place on Christmas Eve in the 1880's. Out of a cast of three, only one character speaks. The spirit of the play, then, depends upon audible silences. Striving to hear the sounds underneath these silences, the audience becomes captive. We are drawn unaware into the web of a profound psychological experience.

PLAY REVIEW

Mrs. X meets Miss Y alone sitting in a cafe on Christmas Eve. Through a process of questioning, given answer by Miss Y's mute responses, Mrs. X suddenly realizes that Miss Y has had an affair with her husband Bob. But, worse than that—Mrs. X shudders with the terror of her discovery: Miss Y has tried to make Mrs. X become herself. She has reigned parasitically in Mrs. X's soul. Mrs. X exclaimes: "Everything came to me from you...even my passions, my soul!" Like a worm boring its way toward the apple's core, Miss Y has gored her very soul into the heart of Mrs. X.

Mrs. X has become just such a wife of Bob as Miss Y would have been: she has assumed Miss Y's tastes—the same dellight in drinks of hot chocolate, the same clothes, even the same Christmas gifts for her husband—embroidered tulip slippers.

Mrs. X, having learned this truth about herself, bends to bear its truculent weight. She suddenly reflects, though, gaining strength with the growing awareness of her discovery that Miss Y is yet the weaker one: "I have gained what you've lost!" No matter how much Miss Y's insidious influence had usurped the reign of her private soul, Mrs. X still had her husband and her life. Mrs. X gathers her coat and things and departs. She has survived. The lights dim and black-out, obscuring the figure of Miss Y, sitting alone in a cafe on a Christmas eve, without any lover at all.

The question is raised: is X greater than Y? To live a life with a leashed soul—is that better than the anti-life of the most powerful of souls?

Alexandra Elson played an endearing, capricious, perturbed Mrs. X. She created an aura of vivacity immediately upon her entrance—bustling in with Christmas parcels, singing a Christmas jingle. Her bursts of incongruity—her half-stuttering words, her abruptly-choked almost perverse giggles—lent much to the agitated suspense of the scene.

Elise Long displayed superbly the mute eloquence of unbroken silence. As Miss Y, she showed her strength in her regal bearing and her eerily-meticulous arrangement of things.

But, by far, the atmosphere generated among Miss Y and Mrs. X owes itself to both of them. The grating texture of tension held itself suspended in the intense gazes between them—eyes locked and met, questioning.

Alice Simon, as the waitress, also deserves praise for first establishing the tension of the scene.

In conclusion—what remains to be said? The question has already been asked—is X greater than Y? This question involves much more than a simple algebraic solution to an ambiguity of a Christmas eve.

FRIDAY FEST

Draft Beer

3:00-3:30 .05
3:30-4:00 .10
4:00-4:30 .15
4:30-5:00 .20
5:00 on .25

EVERY
FRIDAY AFTERNOON

The
alibi

Saturday Nite Special—
mixed drinks half price
8:30-9:30

FROG
HOLLOW
CRAFT
CENTER

A collection of terrific
hand-made work
by real pro's .....
Christmas gift show opens
Friday, November 22

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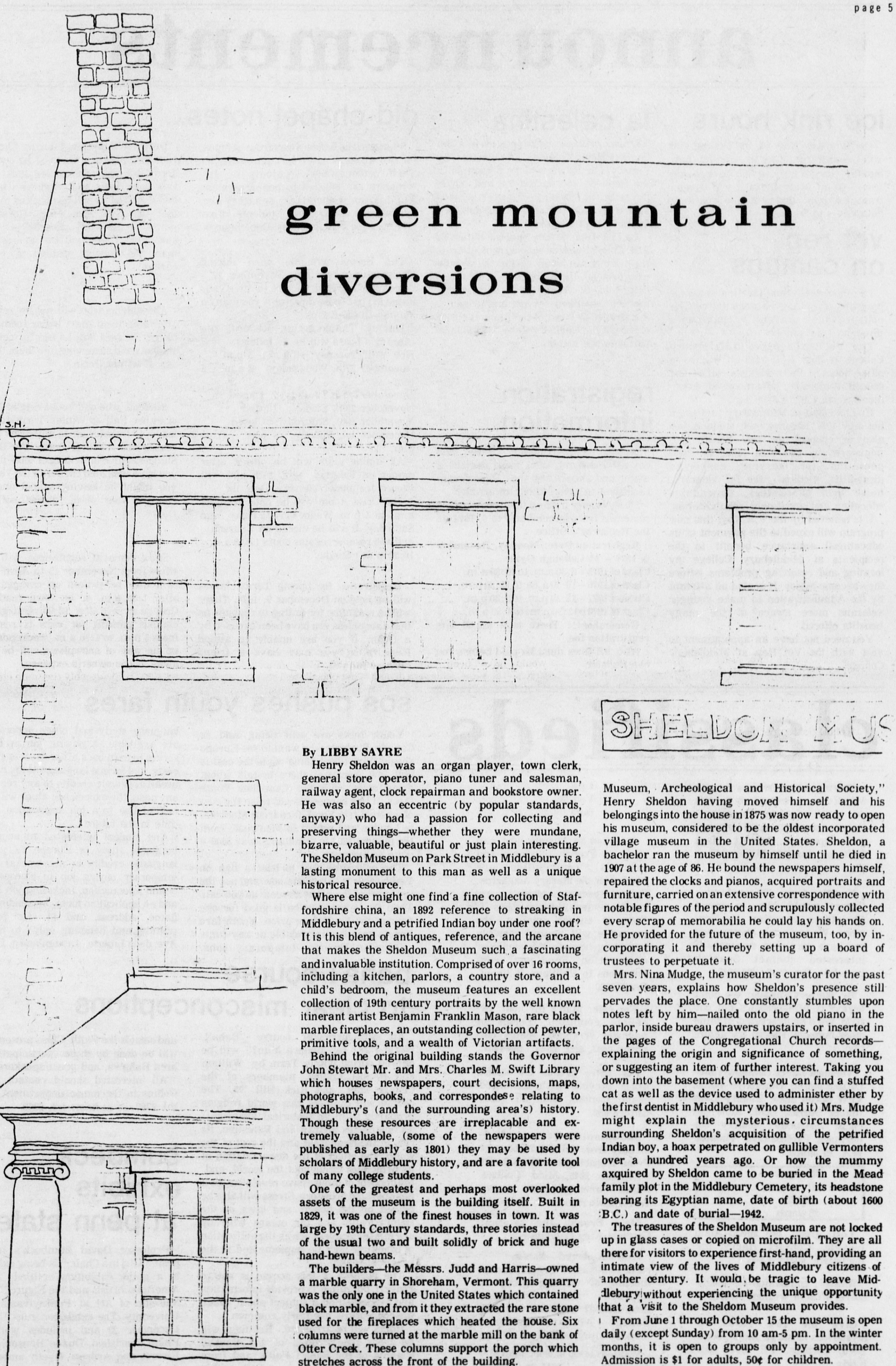
MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT 05753

green mountain diversions



By LIBBY SAYRE

Henry Sheldon was an organ player, town clerk, general store operator, piano tuner and salesman, railway agent, clock repairman and bookstore owner. He was also an eccentric (by popular standards, anyway) who had a passion for collecting and preserving things—whether they were mundane, bizarre, valuable, beautiful or just plain interesting. The Sheldon Museum on Park Street in Middlebury is a lasting monument to this man as well as a unique historical resource.

Where else might one find a fine collection of Staffordshire china, an 1892 reference to streaking in Middlebury and a petrified Indian boy under one roof? It is this blend of antiques, reference, and the arcane that makes the Sheldon Museum such a fascinating and invaluable institution. Comprised of over 16 rooms, including a kitchen, parlors, a country store, and a child's bedroom, the museum features an excellent collection of 19th century portraits by the well known itinerant artist Benjamin Franklin Mason, rare black marble fireplaces, an outstanding collection of pewter, primitive tools, and a wealth of Victorian artifacts.

Behind the original building stands the Governor John Stewart Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Swift Library which houses newspapers, court decisions, maps, photographs, books, and correspondese relating to Middlebury's (and the surrounding area's) history. Though these resources are irreplacable and extremely valuable, (some of the newspapers were published as early as 1801) they may be used by scholars of Middlebury history, and are a favorite tool of many college students.

One of the greatest and perhaps most overlooked assets of the museum is the building itself. Built in 1829, it was one of the finest houses in town. It was large by 19th Century standards, three stories instead of the usual two and built solidly of brick and huge hand-hewn beams.

The builders—the Messrs. Judd and Harris—owned a marble quarry in Shoreham, Vermont. This quarry was the only one in the United States which contained black marble, and from it they extracted the rare stone used for the fireplaces which heated the house. Six columns were turned at the marble mill on the bank of Otter Creek. These columns support the porch which stretches across the front of the building.

This already impressive facade was further adorned in 1882 by a thirty foot sign which read "Sheldon Art Museum, Archeological and Historical Society," Henry Sheldon having moved himself and his belongings into the house in 1875 was now ready to open his museum, considered to be the oldest incorporated village museum in the United States. Sheldon, a bachelor ran the museum by himself until he died in 1907 at the age of 86. He bound the newspapers himself, repaired the clocks and pianos, acquired portraits and furniture, carried on an extensive correspondence with notable figures of the period and scrupulously collected every scrap of memorabilia he could lay his hands on. He provided for the future of the museum, too, by incorporating it and thereby setting up a board of trustees to perpetuate it.

Mrs. Nina Mudge, the museum's curator for the past seven years, explains how Sheldon's presence still pervades the place. One constantly stumbles upon notes left by him—nailed onto the old piano in the parlor, inside bureau drawers upstairs, or inserted in the pages of the Congregational Church records—explaining the origin and significance of something, or suggesting an item of further interest. Taking you down into the basement (where you can find a stuffed cat as well as the device used to administer ether by the first dentist in Middlebury who used it) Mrs. Mudge might explain the mysterious circumstances surrounding Sheldon's acquisition of the petrified Indian boy, a hoax perpetrated on gullible Vermonters over a hundred years ago. Or how the mummy axquired by Sheldon came to be buried in the Mead family plot in the Middlebury Cemetery, its headstone bearing its Egyptian name, date of birth (about 1600 B.C.) and date of burial—1942.

The treasures of the Sheldon Museum are not locked up in glass cases or copied on microfilm. They are all there for visitors to experience first-hand, providing an intimate view of the lives of Middlebury citizens of another century. It would be tragic to leave Middlebury without experiencing the unique opportunity that a visit to the Sheldom Museum provides.

From June 1 through October 15 the museum is open daily (except Sunday) from 10 am-5 pm. In the winter months, it is open to groups only by appointment. Admission is $1 for adults, 50¢ for children.

For additional information write, or call Mrs. Mudge at 388-2117 or 352-4218.

announcements

ice rink hours

On Saturday, Nov. 23, the skating rink will be open from 2-4 p.m., and 7-9 p.m. Sunday, Nov. 24, the rink will be open only from 1-3p.m. Most weeks, it will be open from 2-4 p.m. and 7-9 p.m. on both Saturday and Sunday.

vet rep on campus

The Veterans Administration in a new program is putting representatives on college and university campuses throughout the country.

The "Vet Rep" assigned to Middlebury College is Russ Kell and he will have office hours at the registrars' office the second Wednesday afternoon of every month from 1:00 to 3:15 p.m.

He has come to Middlebury to discuss not only V.A. benefits with students but also to counsel on any benefit administered by the V.A. such as compensation for service connected disabilities, medical care for veterans, home loan guarantees, dependents education and vocational rehabilitation.

It is believed by the V.A. that this new program will expedite the payment of its educational assistance benefit to the recipients at Middlebury College by locating and resolving problems before they become major. It is also an attempt by the Administration to make younger veterans more aware of the many benefits offered.

You need not have an appointment to visit with the Vet Rep at Middlebury College.

la celestina

A modern theatrical adaptation of a 15th Century Spanish classic, **La Celestina**, by Fernando de Rojas, will be presented at the Hepburn Zoo on the 5th and 6th of December at 8:00 p.m. The work is being staged by **Los fantoches**, Middlebury's Spanish Drama Group.

La Celestina, or **The Spanish Bawd**, as J.M. Cohen titles his recent translation, is the story of two lovers and of the woman who brought them together. It mixes tragedy and comedy in a surprisingly modern treatment of lust and greed.

Entrance is free. Acomplete synopsis of the play in English will be available on performance nights.

registration information

Second term freshmen (those who entered February 1974) must declare a major and should ask the Department Chairman to assign them an advisor.

Students may pick up their registration materials from December 3 to 6, 1974, in the Registrar's Office.

Registration Date: Monday, December 9, 1974 -- McCullough Gym
Class of 1975 -- 8:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.
Class of 1976 -- 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
Class of 1977 -- 12:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.
Class of 1978 00 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Remember!!! There is a $25.00 late registration fee.

Also, all fines must be paid before you can register.

old chapel notes...

Students who will be away from campus for two weeks or more for approved Winter Term Independent Projects or Internships are entitled to board rebates. Application forms for rebates are available in the Dean of Students office and must be completed by December 6.

The dorms will be open during Thanksgiving vacation, November 27 - December 1. Please be sure to give your name to your house director if you plan on staying in the dorms.

During Thanksgiving Recess, the Library's hours will be as follows:
Nov. 26th, Tuesday: 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
November 27th, Wednesday: 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
November 28th, Thursday: Closed
November 29th, Friday: Closed
November 30th, Saturday: Closed
December 1st, Sunday: 6 p.m. - 11:45 p.m.

All dining units will be closed after dinner on Tuesday, Nov. 26th and will reopen for dinner, Sunday, Dec. 1st.

The Crest Room will be open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It will be closed on Thursday, and will resume regular hours (7:45 a.m. - 10:30 p.m.) Sunday.

Registration for Spring Term classes will be held on December 9, 1974. There will be a $25 fine for failing to register on that date unless you have been excused by a Dean. If you are unable to attend Registration you may have a friend register for you.

Dorms will be closed during Christmas vacation. All students must be out of the dorms by noon, December 18th. Please lock your doors and windows when you leave. All rooms will be checked to assure that this has been done. Dorms will reopen on Saturday, January 4, 1975 at 8:00 a.m. There will be no exceptions made for students wishing to move in earlier.

All students who will not be returning after Fall term must leave rooms completely cleaned out, as new or returning students will be moving into them the first day of Winter Term.

Students who will be leaving at the end of either Fall or Winter Term to go on leave, to transfer, or to withdraw for any reason are asked to notify the Dean of Students office in writing of their plans. If you have indicated earlier in the year that you might be leaving school and have changed your plans, please notify the Deans.

Snow removal regulations will be in effect from November 15 to April 15. No cars may be parked on campus roads after 1:30 a.m. or on town roads (i.e. College street) after 12:00 midnight. On-campus parking for cars is restricted from 5 p.m. to 1:30 a.m. weekends. Cars in the way of snowplows will be towed away at the owner's expense.

classifieds

Driving to New Orleans, La. for Mardi Gras. Leaving Feb. 5, back on 16th. (Spring Vacation.) Riders wanted to spllit driving and expenses. Contact Mark Shattuck, Box 3507, Milliken West 474.

Family from Thessaloniki, Greece would like to spend Christmas vacation in Vermont—We can swap houses, you can have ours next summer—If interested contact Scantch Lansdale. Box 3919, 388-9313.

Dr. Herbert Fondue: We don't believe it. Minebreath's not our style. We'd be interested in some other humans. Please try again, Doc.

Vermont Dance Company, Inc. Classic ballet. Thursdays 4-5:30. VFW Social Hall, Bakery Lane (under Sears). Cost: $2.50 per class. Instructor: Sharry Underwood. Professional Theater-M.A. in dance.

This space
will cost you
25¢ for
25 words.

Lost: green, ten speed Atala bicycle. Contact Harry immediately. Gifford 605.

Wanted: companion for lonely Zorro. With or without sword.

Give me two roses, a mysterious message and a poem. Then, perhaps, I'll love you. Isolda.

I go
You go
Ingo

Attention to anyone who can write in French (students and teachers): contributions are needed for the literary magazine. Submit poems, stories, comments, reviews, letters, jokes. If there is enough interest, the magazine will appear monthly beginning January. We need your cooperation! Send your contributions to Phillippa Billikopf, Box C2960.

For sale: Man's fur coat, excellent condition. Terms of payment arranged. Man's corduroy coat, size 42-44. 388-4401.

For Sale: green, ten speed Atala bicycle with damaged chain. Contact Sid, no rush, Gifford 606.

Snowplowing done in Middlebury area. Call John Doane or Peter Hunsberger: 388-9372. Or write Box 2846, Midd. College. Make arrangements now. Reasonable rates.

Metz Preens—the original Carnival King Candidate.

Restless—bored—disheartened—anxious? Organizational meeting of working group to improve and impassion hoterosexual relations at the College. All are welcome. Monday 11pm. Alibi.

Wanted: lamp or floor light and armchair. Box C2414 or C2695.

sos pushes youth fares

Youth fares are still being sold in Canada. Students who want to see Europe should think about going while the cost is still low, because there is talk about doing away with the Canadian Youth fares. If this happens it will raise the cost of a round trip Youth fare from Montreal to London and return to Montreal, from the present $283 to something over $600 -- quite an increase.

The only sure way to beat a ban on Youth fares is to buy one now and use the first part of the ticket as soon as you can. Then the return portion is good for one year at the Youth fare price. Youth fare tickets are also refundable at any time.

Once in Europe, temporary jobs, language study and other opportunities are available. A paying job in Europe serves to earn back all or most of the trip costs, and formal language study can add useful academic credits to any record. In any case, the experience alone will add a helpful line to a job application at any time in the future.

Any student interested in accredited language study in Europe (a year of language credits in six weeks) or a temporary paying job in Europe, may obtain information, including job listings and an application form, by sending their name, address, and $1 (for postage, printing and handling only) to SOS, 22 Ave. de la Liberte, Luxembourg, Europe.

baha'i course to clear misconceptions

An extracurricular course "Baha'i, World Faith for Modern Man?" will be offered during Winter Term by William and Rachel Collins, members of the College staff, and Rick Hill '75. The course will examine this world religion primarily from an historical viewpoint: its beginnings in Iran and Palestine, its role in the Near East and the rest of the world, the effect of the dissemination of its principles throughout the world, and the concept of progressive revelation as it has operated in history. Stress will also be placed on the beliefs and laws of the Baha'i Faith, and the means whereby spiritual principles such as the unification of mankind, may be implemented in the practical realm.

The purpose of this course is **not** to convert, but rather to provide information and discussion on a subject about which misconceptions are fairly common.

Hours will be arranged. Readings will be from the writings of the Central Figures of the Baha'i Faith, and from commentaries by scholars both within and outside the Faith. Class presentations will be done by those participating, by area Baha'i's, and guest speakers.

All interested should contact Rachel Collins in the music department office, tel. 2763, or at home tel. 2968.

bumbeck exhibits at penn state

Professor David Bumbeck's intaglio print, "Girl in a Chair," is being exhibited in a major exhibition entitled "Living American Artists and the Figure," at the Museum of Art at Pennsylvania State University. The exhibition runs through December 22 and includes works by Philip Pearlstein, Duane Hanson, Larry Rivers, and Andrew Wyeth among the many artists represented.

francesco urges national health plan

By JOCELYN SAMUELS

Last Thursday,economist Dr. Edgar Francesco III gave a lecture entitled, "Community Health Resource Development," in which he outlined the steps necessary to develop a full-scale and effective national health insurance program in the United States. It was time, he felt, to respond on a national scale to rising health care costs.

Dr. Francesco's arguments were premised on the fact that health care costs have been rising steadily since the 1920's, when only 3-4% of the Gross National Product was spent on health services. Currently, 8% of the GNP is being spent on these services, and this, Dr. Francesco felt, is a "psychological ceiling" to further spending. He also pointed out that 8% is the most the country could afford as long as defense remains the top national priority.

The solution to these rising costs is a reconsideration and reallocation of health resources. According to Dr. Francesco, this would include the development of alternatives to traditional hospital care by increasing ambulatory care, to take the strains off hospitals, and by training nurse practitioners, to ease the burden of doctors. These developments would make home health and self-care increasingly important.

Organization, financing, and administration are only some of the problems to be surmounted. In the end, these innovations will require fundamental changes in the national attitude and in the industry itself, in the determination of national priorities, and in the allocation of national resources.

Previous work towards remedying the gaps in medical insurance has all been done on higher levels without community input. Dr. Francesco felt that the key to effecting these changes is the development of a national health care system which can be brought to the community level. He went on to say that what is needed is legislation which would give state planning groups some "clout" and bring the issues before the people who are the most directly involved.

With a national insurance program and public participation in community decisions, the health care industry cannot only improve, Dr. Francesco felt, but will be able to expand its services to all parts the country and for all types of treatment.

photo by nicholas andros

fanning hopeful on environmental careers

By STEVEN ONGLEY

Mr Odom Fanning sounded a hopeful note Thursday evening for students interested in environmental studies careers. Mr. Fanning, who works for the Federal Energy Administration, has studied environmental careers and published two books on the subject. He feels the area is definitely opening for Environmental Studies majors who have a broad liberal arts background.

Fanning does not claim to know all the answers, instead, he said, "It is better to know some of the questions than all of the answers." As the evening progressed, he posed thought provoking questions, and offered several helpful ideas and suggestions.

One of his major points was that job hunters should realize it is not up to business to impress them, but they must impress business. What do you have that will make up for your lack of experience? What do you have that the company needs?

Obviously, your first task is to find out just what kinds of people various businesses need. A good way to do this is to read the classifieds in science periodicals and newspapers.

Fanning noted that advertising is an expensive way to recruit employees and is almost entirely used to attract senior personnel. It is still a way to find out what companies are looking for and what they are doing. If you see some firms advertising for people in areas where you have experience or competence, it will do you no harm to write and make yourself known.

Mr. Fanning spoke at Middlebury two years ago. He then said that an Environmental Studies major is someone who knows too much for his own good. At that time there was little demand in business for people with liberal arts backgrounds.

Fanning says he has detected a change in the past few years. He has noticed this change partly through watching the classifieds. Many more advertisements have been appearing for social scientists and environmental economists, instead of the more traditional advertisements for engineers, toxicologists, and other "straight" scientists.

In addition schools across the country are finding it desirable to set up environmental studies programs and their graduates are finding jobs.

The reason for this shift is not just a passing fancy, according to Mr. Fanning; it is part of a logical, positive, growing attitude. Generalists form what Mr. Fanning calls a strong "chain of I's;" integrated, interdisciplinary, and involved. Responsible change will only come about if the management is integrated, that is cohesive and able to work with other departments as a team; interdisciplinary, that is knowledgeable of what is going on in other departments; and involved, with all aspects of the business, concerned with the total fabric of society.

Six Career Suggestions

Mr. Fanning agrees with President Ford's concession that we are in the midst of a recession. And that makes job finding more difficult, but not impossible. We have to accept life as we find it, and Mr. Fanning assures we will not find it too easy.

Fanning has six suggestions to help provide some direction in these times of financial hardship:

If you are interested in graduate school, this is a good time to go.

If you are interested in further education but can not afford or do not want more schooling, seek a temporary position or seek businesses that are working on short-term projects. Read the classifieds for ideas; schools need lecturers and assistants. Newspapers may have summer internships.

The pay is not the best on Ralph Nader projects, but there is always something happening.

Vista, Peace Corps and Action still exist and need people with environmental backgrounds.

Federal law now requires that environmental impact statements be written for all large government projects. This has created many job opportunities, especially at the state and local levels.

Traditional secure jobs do not attract you? Try something on your own. Look around, maybe you can get some initial financing from Ralph Nader. Be adventurous but realsitic. All in all there are two places to look for jobs: where they exist and where they don't.

An individual's most important asset in finding suitable employment is his attitude and approach to the problem. You have to know what you can do, and what you can do for your prospective employer. Be courteous and friendly in your dealings, but also be businesslike.

harper advocates new political consciousness

By WARD OLIVER

Christian Politics "would create voters with a new political consciousness" and "could begin to change the politics in this country." This was the basic theme of the Christian Fellowship lecture given by Dr. Willian Harper last Friday evening.

Dr. Harper, chairman of the Political Science Department at Gordon College, further explained this political movement by stating that it does not mean electing famous Christians, domination by a church, or a unique form of government. He emphasized that "Christian politics is not a synonym for a Christian political party."

Although Harper later cited the need for the distinction between church and state, he saw "no distinction possible between religion and politics."

Professor Harper justified this relationship between religion and politics in his view of the latter as "an integral part of God's creation." And since "God is interested in His creation," Harper then asked "Why limit the the the work of Christ to individuals?"

The potential strength of the Christian Political movement lies in the 40 million Americans who "take the Bible seriously." Since much of this group is factioned, Dr. Harper sees a need for unification which could be established through the Bible. In spite of this wish, Harper said, "We don't need all the Cristians in America for Christian Politics."

During the question period following the lecture, Dr. Harper was confronted with a hypothetical situation concerning extreme corruption in government. In response, he stated that he could envision a situation where Christians could be involved in an armed revolution.

Dr. Harper views most Christians in America as "functional atheists," who approach many problems without consulting their religious beliefs. According to Harper, "there is no Christian politics in America," there are simply "Christians who are politicians."

In addition to his position at Gordon, Dr. Harper is on the board of the National Association for Christian Political Action, an organization of 3,000 members that operate from Sioux Center, Iowa. This group, along with a few others such as the Christian Government Movement, are heading the Christian Politics drive in the United States.

frankenstein

By PIERCE HOLLINGSWORTH

Think in terms of making some quick bucks in times when they become very handy.

America...money...$formulas$...

It becomes clear that the best, easiest, clearest and SLICKEST trip is to pick the very best but very cheapest ingredients and according to "formula," cook them up and spoon feed them to an infant-brained, money-spending, preconditioned public.

FILM REVIEW

Mr. Andy Warhol has presented the "public" (the "public" that votes, watches commercials, rejects, and selects according to...) a pablum of images which will be digested in the same way as all the rest of the formula most of us suck on. The difference is that this formula is Warhol formula, synonymous with what so many call the bizarre.

Let us pause, not for refreshment, no, let us pause for a quick flash of reality—America and what makes America what it is—The almighty, omnipotent dollar: "Young man go and make a buck..." is the credo for our multitudes, the source of inspiration. Men fight and die for it, etc. It is the religion, culture, and backbone of an entire nation.

Andy Warhol, growing up in the firm embrace of this tradition, has sought to milk in his unique way (from the breast of this shapely ethic) as much of the almighty as he can squeeze. That is why we, in this cultural empire, and must gaze and respect a chosen one who manipulates so well.

The formula is an obvious and attractive one. Take what the public will shell out dollars to witness, and slap those basic elements together as cheaply as possible. The less you spend, and the more the public spends, the better. Just your name, Andy, will garner full price even on dollar nights, all across our mighty movie-going nation.

The right ingredients make it.

The brutal and terrifying, gargantuan and emotionless, the titanic and ultrapotent...-FRANKENSTEIN. The scourge and terror that frightened a country depressed and in need of release. Sewn together from separate human parts to carry out the will of his creator and master. A new and unique being. The nineteen-thirties, Nietzsche, fascism, a master, and a being created from corpses to serve the will of the master.

The imagery that was played with is clear and fitting. Now in 1974 we find the whole sordid carcass exhumed for the sake of a bit of money making merriment. "...sewn together from the fabric of once living beings, now answerable only to one, the creator."

The name Frankenstein, the thoughts and feelings it rushes to the brain, are immediate and vivid. To arouse the imagination and catch the eye of the public, the name Frankenstein ranks high, very high.

Now Andy and company have the nucleus—the money making focal point...the billing, the advertising. Now one letter is needed to accompany the posters depicting the bloody, discolored, poorly sewn tissue and the word Frankenstein; that one letter is "X." "X" opens up the floodgates of human imagination. The raging current finds two channels—violence and sex. That's all the fragile mind needs for it to blow—unhindered sex and violence under the brand of Frankenstein. The formula is as complete as Aunt Jemima.

Best Picture of the Year

Once people buy the billing, nothing is needed aside from the filler that they've paid to see. The filler: just enough low budget B.S. to play on the impressionable head. Steal away the age-old American International techniques that made "Buckets of Blood" and "Blood Thirsty Butchers" such big drive-in hits, put the Warhol name on, as well as the title of mighty "Frankenstein," and one has money and lots of it.

This, folks, is why "Frankenstein" is the Best Picture of the Year, by far. The most successful use of money making techniques with the **least** expenditure of it.

The plot follows the traditional Warhol philosophy of "boredom is pleasure," borderline Epicurean at best. Bring them to the brink of the expected for a momentary gasp and follow up with more boredom.

Make your Frankenstein passive, longhaired, fairfaced, and sexually disinterested. For effect, make your perversion that of guts, guts—intestines, organs, and guck, shovelled from the interior by the mad head of the Doc.

Make the theme "To know death you have to fuck life in the gall bladder," and display it literally. All is in sync.

This is the context of "Frankenstein," nothing more than an assemblage designed to produce its entrepreneurs a plentiful array of dollars.

All the important melodramatic elements were, of course, downplayed to create the rich pattern of dull satire.

The key difference (disappointment) between this and the original was the absence of "the great awakening," when the inert body of the monster is charged with lightning and brought to life. The original "Frankenstein" had the prone and massive body on a metallic platform, resting motionless amidst the electronic wizardry of the demented doctor. Dials palpitated, rotors spun, and the din of the unknown slowly infected the viewer with an awesome apprehension of what was to take place.

The perfect night finally arrived. The cavernous mountain retreat was engulfed in a raging electrical storm—the one God-given condition needed to provide the spark of life to the silent giant. Dr. Frankenstein then throws the switch and the platform is raised to the heavens, up to the sky where the prone body is stung by millions of volts of pure celestial energy. From that, the whole idea developed.

The 1974 Warhol version is an accurate construction of what the mentality of American movie gazers is. A flashy title, an "X" rating and an incredibly uninspired body of film doesn't cost too much, will draw in a demographically predictable paying crowd, and confuse critics (who hail Warhol as a form of visionary) enough to write incredulous, empty reviews as part of the money game.

Money Making Sham

Fucking gall bladders, raping gall bladders, having children as innocent witnesses to perversion, planned and obvious poor acting, and downplay create an atmosphere in which the viewer is forced to laugh at what "must be good satire." It's a sham, a good money making sham.

Now that "X" has happened, it's easy to take advantage of what it supposedly rates. "X" is for adults only, positive I.D. is required. It stands for X-cesses of violence or sex or both (usually), excitement, bare organs, and certainly arousing scenes. This film conglomerate displays flesh (eventually), and also what lies beneath, guts. Sutures are snipped open across the midsection of the mate of the eventual Frankenstein. The Doctor inserts his stimulated right hand and squeezes the limp female's spleen, gasping for air as sexual ardour overcomes his mechanical brain. He mounts the body and begins his spastic pelvic thrusts, hand firmly implanted within her digestive tract.

Later, Otto, the gnarled-up halfwit assistant who witnesses the Doctor's orgasm, takes a fancy to Miss Maid, a beautiful and totally unattractive servant. As certain as a bear in the woods he puruses her in a sexual mania. Tongue darting wildly about, he nails the hysterical her. Eagerly, he ignores her genitals and goes directly to the gall bladder, wasting no time with foreplay. His fingers tear open her flesh and he blissfully fondles the slippery vitals which comprise her insides, emulating the lust exhibited by the Doctor. An obvious problem arises, however: it kills her. Much to Otto's chagrin Miss Maid, replete with exposed and dangling guts, spills to the floor, lifeless.

This powerful, compelling, and gripping scene, as well as similar incidents where Otto rapes Frank's mate (and kills her, too), Doc sends Frank to screw the nympho Mrs. and Frank breaks her back, and the ten minute death soliloquy by the lanced and (literally) heartless Doctor, serve to drive the material into the "X" range. If this continual display of gut-ripping had impact then supposedly the film was "worthy." It is, however, just a part of the "formula." Show gut-ripping and hint sex (not too subtle) and add boredom. The result approaches the effect or value of this engaging drama.

Clearly Frankenstein lures the spectator in with sensationalism and the Warhol name, although he didn't even direct the film. Once inside the movie theater, the events make good fun of the idiot who bothered to shell out money to see the blank footage. No art is employed, no new special effects, no good acting, and certainly no melodrama as was in the original.

It is as if the producers were saying, "Here, buy this shit," and people buy it looking for that X-rated thrill. The motive, nature, and success of these thrills is embedded in the gut of uncertainty.

Mobil

Is a turkey gobbling up your gasoline?

Fill up at

TED NOVAK'S MOBIL

and have a

Happy Thanksgiving!

Bakery Lane Soup Bowl

PRACTICE YOUR FRENCH—Come to the Soup Bowl for Pate, Chablis, Bouillabaise or Potage Bonne Femme, and Dacquoise.

Open 11-2:30; 5-8 Tuesday thru Sat. Closed Sun. & Mon.

nietzche's gay science

Friedrich Nietzsche: The Gay Science. Translated and edited by Walter Kaufman. **Vintage, 1974. 396 pages, $2.45.**

By JEFF WIEAND

In Ecce Homo, Nietzsche described **The Gay Science** as containing "a hundred signs of something incomparable; in the end it even offers the beginning of **Zarathustra**, and. . . the basic idea of Zarathustra." As it turns out, Zarathustra, and Overman, and the Eternal Return all show up here in **The Gay Science** for the first time. (The Return in untimely meditation on history was a different matter.) It is also in **The Gay Science** that Nietzsche first claims that God is dead.

BOOK REVIEW

The Gay Science was first published in 1882. In 1887, Nietzsche brought out the second edition, which added a fifth book, a preface, and an appendix of poetry. In other words, virtually a quarter of the text antedates **Beyond Good and Evil** and thus unquestionably represents Nietzsche's mature thought. But the whole book is of the very greatest philosophical interest.

In view of these considerations, it's odd that the text has never been translated properly. The old Oscar Levy effort is plainly inadequate. For all practical purposes, Kaufman's edition brings the text to our attention for the first time.

While the edition is fully as excellent as one would expect, Kaufman's rather obnoxious presence is everywhere manifest. Never in danger of self-underestimation, Kaufman quite naively compares himself to Nietzsche a couple of times in the acknowledgments! However, his introduction and notes are often genuinely helpful, if somewhat self-preoccupied. Hopefully he intends to finish translating the rest of Nietzsche. (Current count: 11 down, 4 to go.)

The Gay Science is generally preoccupied with the implications of Nietzsche's judgment in section 108 that "God is dead." Now of course God has not actually **died**, but the vitality of the concept of God is in mortal danger. (Exactly what did God in is not clear.)

Without God and absolutes in general, the world loses its purpose, its order, its design, and the spectre of nihilism appears on the horizon. When God goes, a whole mountain of values goes along with him, and although Nietzsche is not exactly mourning the loss of these specific values, he does fear that **all** values will be lost, or at best replaced by herd values. (As Nietzsche notes in 125, "Gods, too decompose." And here on earth, God's decay must truly be our own, our decadence.) The problem is to find a new source of values.

The death of God is also the death of truth. We are accordingly faced with a curious choice (cf. 110): either knowledge (error) or truth (nihilism). A dichotomy of truth and nihilism may seem odd, but Nietzsche fields an unconditional view of knowledge: it is permeated with error, a compendium of what has "proved to be useful and helped to preserve the species." Error and delusion, indeed, are the **conditions** of knowledge. (107) This follows from the fact that the natural, objective world has lost its intrinsic structure. Thus, "Let us beware of saying that there are laws in nature. There are only necessities." (109)

Necessities, presumably, are the necessities of what preserves life. Our logic, our categories, our knowledge in general are all life-preservatives, that is, mere appearances – and the realization of this is truth. Small wonder, under these circumstances, that truth is the occasion for nihilism, and this is precisely why we must ignore it. "Honesty," writes Nietzsche in 107, "would lead to nausea and suicide." Who can bear the emptiness of truth, if it is this? (this business helps to explain Nietzsche's aphoristic style of philosophizing, which he defends in 381: "The freezing cold makes one swift.")

Thus it is that we are faced with a choice between truth and knowledge: "Either abolish your prejudices or – yourselves." (346) The dilemma is signified throughout **The Gay Science** by the image of Woman. "Perhaps truth is a woman who has reasons for not letting us see her reasons." (Preface) "The human being under the skin is for all lovers a horror and unthinkable, a blasphemy against God and love." (59) To discard illusion in love, Nietzsche suggests, would be sheer folly, since illusion is the condition of love . . . and of survival.

In this way, Nietzsche affirms delusion and appearance as conditions of out well-being. "What is required (for living) is to stop courageously at the surface, the fold, the skin, to adore appearance, to believe in forms, tones, words, in the whole Olympus of appearance." (Preface) Yet note that appearances are always my appearances, my phenomena, and thus in some sense my **creations**. "We are artists! We ignore what is natural. We are moonstruck and God-struck." (59) In creating our own values we create ourselves -- "We, however, **want to become those who** we are -- human beings who are new, unique, incomparable, who give themselves laws, who create themselves. To that end we must become the best learners and discoverers of everything that is lawful and necessary in the world: we must become **physicists** in order to become **creators**." (335) The affirmation of knowledge instead of truth is thus the precondition for creativity.

It is important to remember just how subjective this creativity is. "The human intellect cannot avoid seeing itself in its own perspectives, and only in these . . . we are at least far from the ridiculous immodesty that would be involved in decreeing from our corner that perspectives are permitted only from this corner. Rather the world has become 'infinite' for us all over again, in as much as we cannot reject the possibility that it may include infinite interpretations." (374)

It is precisely here that we are faced with certain perplexities in interpreting Nietzsche. We immediately want to charge him with perspectivism; Nietzsche's answer in **Beyond Good and Evil** 22 is "so much the better," but here he fails to see that the criticism is essentially logical, namely that perspectivism cannot fail on its own ground to be a perspective itself. This provides us with a reflexive key to criticizing Nietzsche's positions in **The Gay Science**.

Not that Nietzsche has much respect here for logic. His gay scientific view (111) is that logic is useful to life in natural selection, but instead of taking the next step and assuming the validity of logic on these very grounds, he does the opposite and assumes that logic must therefore be an **error**! In other words, logic is identified with knowledge. Here we note that if logic and knowledge are characterized by error and falsehood, then there must be something that is **not** false, in short, truth. But truth is merely the realization of the necessity of error . . .

And we are not convinced that just because something is conducive to life it is therefore chock full of falsehood. Why can't we call this error, this knowledge, this truth? This is what Nietzsche has in mind, but if so, why continue to point out that knowledge is **really** delusion, falsehood, error and the rest of it. Is not **that** what opens the door to nihilism? By the same token, what is the truth-value of the proposition that commands us to adore appearance? Is it also erroneous? It must be if we are to adore it. But then it isn't truthful . . .

The problem reveals itself again in the discussion of causality (112) where Nietzsche argues that "really" there is no causality and indeed no plurality of events. But this talk of what is "really" the case necessitates (1)that there is some sort of objective essence lurking about and (2)that Nietzsche **knows** what it is. On Nietzsche's own view, this knowledge will have to be either false or impossible.

Similarly, Nietzsche's moral philosophy amounts to a series of imperatives designed to compel us to become what we "really" are and to create our own values in the process. But again, these imperatives are either objective or subjective truths; in the first case we suppose a real, knowable world again (truth), and in the second we are not interested, since they are imperatives we have not made ourselves. And surely, in a Nietzschean universe, any notion that we are "really" something other than what we are is absurd. To paraphrase a passage in **Twilight of the Idols**, if we abolish the real ego, what ego is left? We also want to know what values are used in judging values and where they come from -- what is the yardstick for a transvaluation of all values? The answer is irrelevant, for the notion of a yardstick is logically contradictory.

From what has been said, the importance of **The Gay Science** is unmistakable. While Nietzsche's views here, as far as I have been able to understand them, are not always identical with those of his later works, the book is probably indispensible for anyone seriously interested in Nietzsche. Nietzsche says things here that he did not say again, and that he probably did not mean to be missed.

konrad's case worker

The Case Worker by George Konrad. A Helen and Kurt Wolff book translated by Paul Aston. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. 1974. 173 pages.

By THOMAS TEICHOLTZ

In modern day Communist Budapest, a young social worker tries as best he can to do his job. "I do what the law and my fumbling judgment permits; then I look on, mesmerized, as the system crushes him." He leads us, through the use of a first person narrative, into the underworld of the poor, helpless, and depressed. He fully creates the substrata reality he and his "clients" live in. He speaks in the stark, dispassionate voice of the case worker. It is the voice of fluorescent lights buzzing in office buildings.

BOOK REVIEW

The novel is written in bold dense prose, that at times verges on the too powerful. Konrad, in this his first novel, clearly demonstrates his mastery of words. At times his images seem strained, overworked for show. Example: "The iron curtain of anonymity rises to reveal a bus conductor holding glasses of beer." But although this might appear a bit much, the tension between esoteric and banal is perfectly congruous when one considers the case worker himself. He is an intelligent well bred man, cursed with great consciousness. His perceptions are more hindrance than help to him; he translates the sub-world to his own erudite terms. He judges his clients as no better or worse than himself or other successful servants of the Communist state.

He tries to maintain his professional distance fully aware that by abstracting the human pleas and cries for aid into forms and files and paperwork, he wields great power. An old man "Standing on a chair with his pants down, he is blowing kisses out the window," is mistaken for a common exhibitionist and on the case worker's recommendation goes free. The next day he is arrested for strangling a little school girl.

And yet the case worker believes in man, in the fact that he can (and later in the novel does) join the "clients" on an equal footing. He states: "I search for my fellow man, always certain that the chosen one, my brother, is the one who happens to be coming toward me."

The novel relies on a series of vignettes, of short close-focus scenes for the in-depth psycho-social characterization of the case worker. The plot revolves around the case worker's decision for a brief period of time to abandon wife, children, and job to live with and take care of Feri, a six year old idiot child, whose parents have both committed suicide.

He sits in a corner doing menial work, taking care of the child who wallows in his own mess. The case worker has frozen into the slot. Friends visit, tell him the department will re-accept him, no one will know anything that has happened.

Here lies the crux of the issue. Konrad seems to be saying: No one knows anything, ever. We face each day with all its inequities, but spiritually, at least, we are all equal. Life is all we have. Whether we adapt to the present reality or go insane and suit it to our fantasies and needs is unimportant; we must go on. One experience is no better than the other but all are valuable. At the end of the novel, the case worker returns to his job.

On this note, it is important to mention that although the setting is Budapest, this novel is not a social indictment of the Communist regime. The setting could just as well be the U.S. It is to Konrad's merit that he has successfully introduced us, as so few authors of the past have been able to do, to a world beyond the scope of our lives.

Those who live beneath society, for whom Man's law is just a form, a game to be played by two, the social worker and his client, have rarely been so clearly portrayed and in so well written a narrative as they are in **The Case Worker**. Because of his innovative handling of the subject matter, and the obvious evidence of his literary talent, with this novel, George Konrad becomes an important name in modern European writing.

The novel is dead/has died/is dying, is a common cry these days. Fortunately, each time the cry arises it is matched by a virtuoso work which proves once again that there is a certain power to words which cannot be matched by any other medium.

editorial

to better teaching

The new tenure document comes before the faculty this afternoon. The proposal introduces a stringent pre-tenure review procedure which will make tenure more difficult to obtain. It also specifies circumstances under which a professor's employment may be terminated although he or she is tenured.

In view of its probable effect on the students, we feel the faculty should accept the document. Tenure does affect the students, although it is not their direct concern.

A good, teaching faculty is necessary and important, and is of primary concern to all students. This means professors must, first, be good teachers. They must also be knowledgeable scholars, but the exact degree of scholarship is of secondary concern in the classroom.

For a faculty to meet these standards, it must operate in an atmosphere of academic freedom. No restrictions may be placed on a professor's freedom of discussion in the classroom or on his research and publication.

The institution of tenure is an absolute necessity. Without it, scholarship would stagnate. Professors might hesitate before expressing their opinions for fear of incurring the employing institution's disfavor. Thoughtful scholars would by-pass educational careers, fearing economic and employment insecurity.

A good tenure system would eliminate these fears and attract qualified and talented men and women to teaching professions. More important, it would, in so doing, guarantee students a valuable education by insuring they be taught by those who know how to teach and are also interested in learning.

We believe the new tenure proposal, though not perfect, will meet these goals more fully than does the present one. It will help assure Middlebury students a still finer education, by strengthening the quality of the institution's faculty.

Most instrumental in insuring that good teachers receive tenure and poor ones do not is the proposal's rigorous pre-tenure review procedure. A faculty member will undergo specified reviews in his second and fourth years of employment. Teaching ability and effectiveness appear to be of primary concern during these reviews, which is good. A new professor should have time to perfect his teaching skills and not feel forced to publish.

The review for tenure during the eighth year is still more rigorous. Once again, teaching ability is given priority. Next is publication ''in its root meaning.'' This means a faculty member's activities must extend ''to publics beyond the immediate classroom.'' This qualification is reasonable. An emphasis on publication could drive some professors to neglect teaching duties in hopes of attaining tenure by publication, but it seems all interested scholars would, at times, want to make their views known to people outside the College community.

The proposal states: ''Appointment with tenure is viewed as the exception, not the rule, and evidence presented in the case of any faculty member must be such as to justify the exception.'' If the review guidelines are followed, and this statement is accurate, the tenure proposal will assure that only men and women of skill, dedication, and intelligence receive tenure.

At the same time, the proposal states that, while recognizing the important of flexibility, Middlebury College does not have a tenure complement. This clause should assure tenure to any exceptional professor.

The question of post-tenure review has been nicely dodged by the document's authors. Instead of a review, an individual now faces a ''five year consultation.'' Promotion to rank of full professor may be delayed as a result of this, but employment will not be terminated. Consultation will provide an opportunity to assess a professor's teaching, without having him face the unacceptable danger of termination.

However, we dislike one section of the document. This is the section, ''Termination of Appointment.'' It has always been possible to terminate tenured employment for great cause. In this proposal, possibilities for termination have been increased, including a provision for ''termination for general teaching ineffectiveness.''

There are strict guidelines regulating the implementation of this clause. However, in extreme cases, a professor could be fired for basically personal reasons.

A professor against whom terminating action was contemplated could spend several years on ''review status.'' There is a story. A university professor was trying to convince his colleagues to accept a proposal for post-tenure review. ''It will keep the teachers on their toes,'' he explained. Another professor rose: ''On their toes, sir, or on their knees?''

A professor under review could never be an effective teacher. His esteem in others' eyes would be greatly lowered. His academic freedom would be stifled by being constantly watched and evaluated.

It does appear to be in the students' best interest to have some provision for removing totally ineffective teachers. But this could most likely be done under the present regulation's ''gross neglect of duty'' clause. The new proposal's provisions are too general and unclear. With this clause, some promising professors might by-pass Middlebury, opposing it. Also, teachers of extremely poor quality are unlikely to receive tenure under the new guidelines. This clause could, in the long run, serve neither the students' nor College's interest.

The chances are good this provision would rarely be used. We suspect actual termination would never result.

Generally, this proposal is a strong step to providing Middlebury's students with a more consistenly excellent faculty. We hope the faculty will accept the tenure proposal when it comes to a vote and change the section on termination in the future.

bk

letters to the editor

A Question of Priorities

To the Editor:

Having had to stick around for Commencement last year, I was amazed at the transformation Middlebury College underwent. The Buildings and Gounds people among other assorted organizations pulled out all the stops to paint woodwork that had been peeling all year, repair steps that had been crumbling since September, put furniture in the Batts that was not available for th students during the school year, etc. When alumni and parents came a few days later, they got a false impression of what Middlebury College really is most of the time.

To facilitate this blitz, students were, as they have been since I was a freshman, made to leave campus 24 hours after their last scheduled exam. If you had a paper in lieu of an exam, you still had to leave campus after your last scheduled exam (I realize that probably very few people adhere strictly to this rule but the fact remains that if you do not finish all your final papers by the time final exams end, you are still thrown out).

People who pleaded to the deans for extra time presumably got the Gee-we'd-like-to-help-you-but-if-we-give-YOU-an-extension-EVERYONE-will-want-one.

Now I read in the revered columns of the **Campus** that Erica Wonnacott wants to cut one day off of reading week (since when have we had a week for reading week anyway?) in the spring so that Buildings and Grounds and their cohorts can have more time to perpetrate their deception.

I ask (rhetorically) where are the College's priorities? Is this an institution of higher learning or are we paying over $500 a month so that the College can exist for the trustees to have meetings in the country or so that alumni can have fun at football games in the fall and come to reunions in the spring?

Is someone frightened that the alumni will not donate as much money to this place if it does not look the way it did when they were undergraduates? Does there exist such a low regard for alumni that you don't want them to see this place as it is most of the year? In whose interest was the Community Council acting in passing this resolution? Someone high up in the ranks of this College must decide whether Middlebury will be a place for education or a place where alumni can give money to support their dreams of what Middlebury was or should have been.

But it wasn't a dream and you
were there and you and you too!
And all I kept saying to everyone
when I was there was; I want to
go home! I want to go home!
And I came home! Oh, Auntie
Em, there's no place like home!

David Downing '75

On Editors Who Edit

To the Editor:

Since Jonathan Phillips' letter (**Campus**, Nov. 14) has broached the subject of the infamous quality of writing in this newspaper, I would like to give expression, at long last, to feelings I have had toward the editing of this paper ever since I arrived at Middlebury.

It is most amusing to read the Production Managers' Comment on Mr. Phillips' letter: "Should we mention that Tom's article appeared in the **Campus** exactly the way he wrote it?'' Is this supposed to relieve the editorial staff of responsibility for publishing writing that is a grammatical and syntactical junkyard? If so, we have been treated to a wonderfully concise summation of the editorial philosophy of the **Campus**: any conglomeration of black type on white paper will do.

Having had some experience in the field, I can say that creative editing is essential to the production of any newspaper worth reading. Editors should not be simple conduits between reporters and newsprint; rather, they should **edit**. That is, they should work with reporters and their copy to create good journalism. To create good journalism, editors must be aware of standard journalistic conventions as well as common grammatical usages.

For instance, it seems that no one at the **Campus** has ever heard of the ''inverted pyramid,'' the style used by every reputable newspaper in this country in the writing of news stories. The ''inverted pyramid'' mandates the ordering of a news story by stating the most important facts at the beginning of an article, the least important at the end. Logical, yes? Then, why must the writers of the **Campus** commence every news story with a statement of time, place, and date and proceed with a chronological recount of the facts? And, Lord, there is no excuse for lead-in paragraphs such as ''One minor matter and one major matter occupied the attention of the Community Council at their November 8 meeting.'' (This was followed by an account of the "minor matter", then an account of the "major matter".) Nor is there excuse of such obvious headline inconsistency as ''armstrong resigns/accepted dana foundation presidency.'' That's "accepts.'' These are only the most blatant examples of stylistic misconceptions and grammatical carelessness.

I can well anticipate the double-edged response that will be offered by the powers-that-be of the **Campus**. First, they will say, ''If you're so damned smart, why don't you join the paper and do something about it?'' Well, I once tried offering my services as a copy editor (a presently non-existent position, yet a crucially important one to most newspapers). I was met with all the enthusiasm that Jerry Ford has for wage-and-price controls. So I said the hell with it.

Second, they will say, ''The type of editing that you are advocating will chase away every writer we've got.'' To this I would respond that there are those of us who would just as soon not have our names associated with the **Campus**. It has been my experience that dynamic editorial leadership attracts dynamic, thoughtful writers who are not afraid of friendly criticism. After all, if students are not willing to accept constructive editorial advice, they have no business being in journalism.

I offer this letter not to disgrace or discredit the present editorial staff; the disabilities of which I speak have been rampant throughout the years. However, I hope that those now associated with the paper and, particularly, those who may do so in the future, will re-examine the foundations of the **Campus** editorial philosophy. A school of Middlebury's supposedly high calibre deserves a newspaper that at least attempts a certain level of journalistic excellence.

Mark L. Mallory '75

No Matter What Quality

To the Editor:

Wow! I'll never write another article for the **Campus**. I might enrage some intellectual enough so that he'd slash me all over the letters page. Criticism would be palatable, but to be scathed by someone of Mr. Phillips' temperment would create a sharp pain in whatever organ breeds my creative endeavors. His criticism would have been much more effective at a lower key.

Mr. Phillips doesn't seem to appreciate the fact that Mr. Teicholz has been writing one or more articles a week for the **Campus** this year. No matter what the

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money isn't what it used to be

By RALPH GARDNER

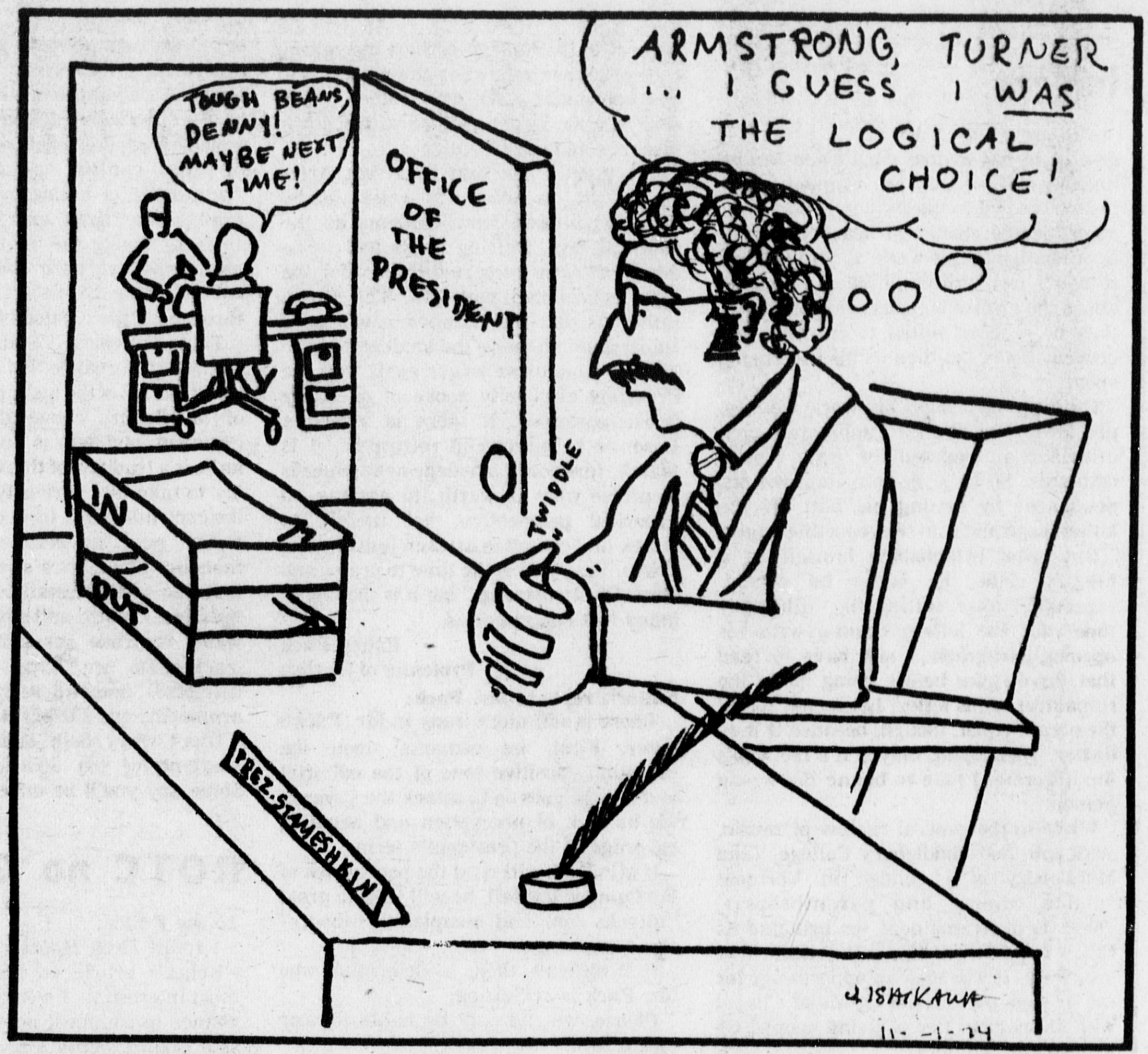
Few will disagree that the key to success is being the right person at the right place at the right time. The Senate Rules Committee is trying hard to determine if Nelson Rockefeller is that man. He is in the right place. As his testimony and the evidence has indicated, Rockefeller has been able to thrust himself over all political hurdles that have stood in the way during his long political life. Well, almost all hurdles. Alas, time, the only element beyond his control stands as the major obstacle to his confirmation for two reasons.

Rockefeller is a Republican facing a Democratic Congress, who , too well aware of the perfect disorder of political circumstances over the past two years and the possibility of "Rocky" being a candidate for the Presidency in '76 may be reluctant to confirm him. Secondly, because of the influence of Watergate, every politician wants to show the folks at home that he is doing his duty and thinking hard before confirming a potential timebomb. For their own survival, the benefit of their constituents and probably the good of the nation, the pols are becoming private investigators, public defenders, and investigative reporters all roled into one.

The question they are all asking Rockefeller and each other is: What is the potential effect of combining such unprecedented financial power with the political power of a possible president? It is a question with no answer. The Rockefeller wealth is omnipresent and so strategically positioned it is almost impossible to trace. Asking the family for a statement of finances is like asking a small nation for a balance of payments declaration.

The greatest service the Committee can do is to examine, Rocky, the man, and attempt to determine how temperate, just, and wise he really is. But in examining the personal dealings of Rockefeller they have come up with a good deal of dirt.

The two most important discoveries are that Nelson's brother Lawrence financed a derogatory campaign biography of Nelson's 1970 Gubernatorial opponent, Arthur Goldberg. And secondly, that Nelson gave away $2 million in gifts and low interest loans to subordinates in state government.


TOUGH BEANS, DENNY! MAYBE NEXT TIME!
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ARMSTRONG, TURNER ... I GUESS I WAS THE LOGICAL CHOICE!
IN
OUT
"TWIDDLE"
PREZ. STAMESHKIN
ISHIKAWA
11-1-74

It is nearly impossible to determine the influence of Rockefeller money. But there is one place that wealth does not reach: the witness stand at the confirmation hearings. In that chamber, Mr. Rockefeller must stand alone. He has resented the probing into his private life, but through that probing he has shown himself to possess a full knowledge of domestic and foreign affairs. With all the digging and the dirt, Rocky, the man, is looking not all that bad, and probably no worse than any other potential candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

The legislators must confront the questions of political and financial power. They must determine the political ramifications and the moral implications of the Goldberg biography and the gifts, and finally they must assess the man. And it is that last judgement that will determine the political fate of Nelson Rockefeller. It is in this judgement that the politicians must confront the Rockefeller interest, their own interest, and the interest of the nation. Let us hope that the national interest will prevail and the best individual will be confirmed for the Vice-Presidency. If Nelson Rockefeller is that individual, regardless of his financial resources, then it is the responsibility of the Congress to confirm him with the utmost speed.

trbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrb

the world conference on hunger

Rome—A huge quadrangular hall holds the World Conference on Hunger, the first ever held. You look down on a couple of acres of delegates arranged by countries. There's a lot of marble in the columns so you know it's Italy. On the wall in front is a great blue banner with UN surrounded by laurel wreath. The ceiling is so high that if you jumped in a parachute you would land safely. Where is the booming voice? Your eye moves to the center stage and a bulky man in drab uniform buttoned in front. Odd, how all official Chinese look like Chairman Mao.

You take your little plastic box that looks like a vestpocket radio, put the stethescope nipples in your ears and turn the dial to "O" for English. A woman's voice translates with feeling and rhythm. The six translators sit in respective booths in the rear balcony. You forget it is translation as the familiar charges continue: "Plunder," "Exploiting," "Colonialism," "Super Powers."

Down in the American delegation Hubert Humphrey takes notes and chairman Earl Butz chews gum.

This is the Palazzo Dei Congressi, built in the 30's by Mussolini for the 1940 Wold's Fair that never took place. Instead they had the war, after which they strung Mussolini up. This is now known as the Eur (E-U-R) area, an Italian acronym for Exposition Universal Rome. Rome is the slickest capital of Europe with inflation at 20 per cent, no government for six week's and the city's splendid, moldering walls scrawled with hate. "Death to Kissinger," cries a red-daubed hammer-and-sickle appeal.

What do the people of a small planet do when they realize that population has finally overtaken food? They come together, all the hostile groups, and look at each other, and wonder. They try to think globally. It is extraordinarily interesting to watch.

One way to meet the problem is to deny it exists. Earl Butz, head of our delegation, says the situation is "serious—yes, but not a crisis." In turn, the Russian delegate simply announces that the earth will carry "30 or 40 billion more people" without any trouble, if everyone adopts socialist precepts. And last week the English-language newspaper here, **The Daily American**, carried an unforgetable front page makeup occupying the entire upper fold. On the left a pathetic picture entitled, "A despairing mother in famine-ridden Bangladesh cradles her starving child." On the right a balancing photograph of benign Pope Paul VI, blessing the delegates. And the headline between: "Pope condemns birth control as an answer to hunger."

Thinking globally is uncomfortable. It strains unaccustomed muscles. The first week is occupied with ritualistic tribal exhortations and accusations by bureaucrats of 130 countries. Who can admit the vulgar new notion that the earth is a finite planet? India has famine. So what? It also has money to explode an atomic blast. The rich nations spend billions on armements. In the United States, the top five percent get 20 percent of the income, the bottom 20 percent get around five. But the tenant-landlord gap in many hungry lands is far more extreme. In most poor countries the farmer is poorest of all, the man who feeds everybody the most oppressed.

The "poverty line" in India is $30 a year, and 175 million people live below it. There are four billion people on earth, a third or more of them go to bed hungry at night. Are these our brothers? It is hard to think of them so. World Bank head Robert McNamara said last September that they survive on a margin of life, "so degrading as to insult human dignity."

If Indonesia's 135 million population grows at the present rate it will be 1.5 billion this time next century. World population will be double by 2010. I f you say that simply can't happen, some will label you a prophet of doom and gloom. They would have said that if you had warned of a particularly virulent strain of Bubonic Plague in Constantinople in AD1347 The two-century spread of black death reached London in the great plague of 1665, and elminated half of Europe's population. A gloomy parallel? Barbara Ward is talking today about Mega-Death. About one in five face famine, she thinks.

One might as well be starkly realistic. Our fears may be all wrong. But a man like Philip Handler, president of The National Academy of Sciences, is no fool. He is quoted as saying that unless the rich countries are willing to undertake the colossal effort required to uplift the poor ones (which he seems to doubt), they would be less cruel, perhaps, not to interfere at all and "let nature run its course."

It is doubtful if the public even yet understands the problem. There is now enough food on earth to sustain everybody. But it is distributed crazily. The United States is Mister Rich. With only 6 percent of the earth's people it consumes 40 percent of its' resources. Can this last? A pound of grain a day feeds the poor in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, but the American takes five times that, a little directly in the form of cereal and much more in eggs, milk, and particularly meat, with liquor thrown in.

Delegates repeatedly say the poor countries must raise more food themselves. They have the land, why don't they produce more? Because it costs money to farm properly. With a social revolution, and with plenty of fertilizer, half a billion small farmers could be self-supporting. They would gain enough respect and human dignity, pehaps, to cut down on their nightmare birthrate. At least that is the hope.

The excellent thing abut this conference is that it is held at all. It is a crash course in educating humanity. People can be shamed. The immediate emergency is the next eight months until the new harvest. After that is another matter.

It is easy to be cynical about the food conference. I won't because I did not expect too much to begin with. Delegates have moved a little way to interdependence. The problem remains: land, water, energy and fertilizer are all coming into short supply. Demographer Lester Brown is certain there will be a UN emergency conference onWater in 1980—or earlier. Hunger won't go away. Those torturing pictures of mothers and children will stay on television.

letters...

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quality, he has obviously put a substantial amount of time into the **Campus**. Any person who takes the time to produce for other people should at least be given appreciation for his work. If Mr. Phillips rates his own writing abilities anywhere above the level of high school sophomore, then he is more suited to compose the concert series, but then its his time being spent.

I'm sure he'd hope his work was appreciated. I'm sure he'd appreciate civil criticism as opposed to irate, picky outbursts. So let's see him improve our newspaper by getting his butt off the letters page and onto the reporting pages.

But, after establishing himself as a literary critic, he better be decent, especially, after setting the "illiteracy tone" for the letters column with his opening paragraph. I still have to read that three times before going on to the remainder of his letter. Let us not forget the errant typist, though, because it may be her. Then again, maybe it's me who's the illiterate. I hate to blame the wrong person.

While in the general realms of music, criticism, and Middlebury College, (and Middlebury is a college in Vermont (notice comma and parentheses)), congrats to Aramatoons for bringing us Chic Corea. It was the best concert I've seen here. It was also an opportunity for me to view the interior of Mead Chapel with its spacious tier of jiving people. Or were there two tiers?

Scott Morrison '77

Miss America

To the Editor:

This Monday the Miss America people will visit me and I will say "no - we will not run a Miss Middlebury, leading to a Miss Vermont leading to --." This is without consulting students; in fact you might call it just another example of administrative high handedness - or whatever the cliche is. I do this semi-annually when the Miss America people ask because it is clear to me that this sort of thing is an exploitation of women - a kind of dressed up meat market wrapped in tinsel, the American flag, and apple pie and is unacceptable.

What troubles me then is why was I publicly silent about Goldstein and the dirty flick? Why does that become a freedom of speech issue? In the cause of freedom for the most intolerable kinds of things have we lost a freedom for moral outrage? It is a strange circumstance because surely the events of the last weekend were at least as bad as Miss America.

Oh, I can build a rationale but I don't believe it. In all honesty, I think that allowing a man like that to be shown without speaking out represents a kind of moral gutlessness on my part. I apologize to all of you but mostly to myself and for what I like to think I stand for.

Erica Wonnacott
Dean of Students

P.S. This sounds egotistical-and is in a way but is meant "I" as symbolic of woman, dean, mother, middle-aged adult, etc.

Armstrong Record

To the Editor:

Although the editorial in the November 7 **Campus**, "Success and the Ironies of Success," was unusual in that its tone was basically positive, I must take issue with the editor's statement that "few students could have been expected to recognize the signs of the President's hands at work within the College." Why should the writers for the **Campus**, only in retrospect, be able to recognize, as the editorial states, "Dr. Armstrong's record at Middlebury (as one) both admirable and impressive." That record has long been there for anyone with the will and generosity to see it. Any student with interest in the College serious enough to control his/her impulse to complain about one ephemeral issue or another could easilysee the larger picture with a little research and open inquiry.

The irony is not that President Armstrong, in his effort to raise funds, alienated himself from students as the editorial says. Raising funds had to be done, and Armstrong raised them for the right educational purposes. The irony, rather, is that the **Campus** never gave leadership in helping the student body to keep in mind these larger goals that the President eloquently spoke of on many public occasions. If there is indeed a lesson to be learned in retrospect, it is that the function of a college newspaper is to praise what is worth, to assume an historical perspective, not merely to attack and complain as each fadish issue arises. Yes, "this is the time to praise and thank Dr. Armstrong," but it is the last of many lost opportunities.

Robert Pack
Professor of English

Editor's reply to Mr. Pack:

There is still more irony in Mr. Pack's letter. First, he remarks upon the essentially positive tone of the editorial and then he goes on to attack the **Campus** for its lack of perception and negative coverage of the president's term.

If Mr. Pack will read the past issues of the **Campus** this fall, he will find no great "attacks (on) and complaints (about)" Dr. Armstrong.

It is difficult, then, to determine who Mr. Pack is criticizing.

Please, we can only be liable for our own tenure.

A Standing Army

To the Editor:

Amazing! Seth Steinzor and John Foster Dulles have something in common. Both have said that America's interests are adequately defended by our nuclear missiles. Seth even goes on to imply that having a standing conventinal army does more to upset international peace and stability than not having one.

Well, Mr. Steinzor, one need only look at the situation of a little over a year ago. Egypt was on the verge of losing half her army in the Sinai. Russia alerted nine ariborne divisions, all the while proclaiming her right to unilaterally send "peace-keeping" forces into the Middle East. To counter that, an America without conventional forces would have had two options: doing nothing or threatening full-scale nuclear war. Would that have served the interests of peace and stability?

Face it, Seth, a standing Army is going to be around for a while. And as long as it is around, it will need officers.

There are three ways to become an officer. You can go through West Point. You can, after serving as an enlisted man, go through Oficer's Candidate School. Or you can attend a small New England liberal arts college and join ROTC. As a concerned civilian, which of the above kinds of officers would you prefer to have predominate in the Army?

Karl Mautner '76

Hard to be a Tradition

To the Editor:

"Sometimes you just wish Seth Steinzor would go away."

Middlebury student

"This year in peace, ye critics, dwell...

Alexander Pope

"Peace itself is war in masquerade.

Dryden

I've heard, of late, several people become perturbed by Seth's annual blast at ROTC. Many people don't like his writing style. ("Kampus Kutups"?). And I've heard it said that the definition of a pseudo-intellecutal is a person who quotes French not knowing the language ("Ils n'ont rien appris, ni rien oublie," I always say). On top of this, I'm told, Seth's knowledge of American history is a bit shaky. A standing army was distrusted by early Americans primarily because it would have increased taxes and the power of the central government. The "profession of killing" per se was not really looked down upon by the majority. In fact, joining the army to make war seems to have been considered an excellent thing to do at various times throughout the nineteenth century.

These criticisms of Seth are quite valid. Yet we must realize that it's hard to be a tradition. All of the more permanent parts of Middlebury come under occasional criticism, and Seth is no exception. But, as he is a tradition of this college, we must try to take him seriously. Try to ignore the contradictions; forget the fact that he calls our government's military machinery "America's safeguard against invasion and molestation" and "toys" in the same breath; and never mind that he wants to trade our army for Russian tractors(Do we have a shortage of tractors?). Somewhere in that letter is an argument, and I'll bet it's a good one.

Don't worry, Seth. Some of us are still plugging for you. Just keep on writing. Some day you'll be understood.

Jay Heinrichs '77

ROTC no Game

To the Editor:

I found Greg Moore's reply to Pierre Fischer's article on Middlebury ROTC most interesting. I would like to take this chance to comment on some of what he said and to rectify a few things.

First of all, the Cadets in Middlebury's ROTC program are in it because they want to be. When they go out there and "shoot blanks at each other," which happens only once a year, they are thinking about the real thing. It's not just an eight year old's game. The whole idea of the exercise is to test one's leadership abilities under conditions similar to those that they may face some day. You feel the weight of your squad on your shoulders if you are the leader, having a group of individuals looking to you for leadership. It's no big kick and no one out there, leader or not, thinks that it is.

ROTC is not just "playing army" though and it is not geared towards supplying the Army with only professionally trained infantry men. Such things as tactics are just a small part of our instruction here as Pierre Fischer had pointed out in his article. ROTC students that are commissioned as regular Army officers have a selection of 23 branches of the Army to choose from. Usually the college senior will select the one in which his major can be applied directly or indirectly. A chemistry major may pick the Chemical Corp. and an economics major may choose the Finance Corp. The Army wants learned officers that have been taught to be effective leaders through ROTC.

Unfortunately, too many people have a stereotyped outlook on the Army. They view every person associated with it as a war minded zealot. This isn't so. Ask officers in the Army if they enjoy war. The majority and probably all will say no. But, they are loyalists and are willing to support the United States with forms of violence if "the men at the top" fail in their job. I'll admit though, that every one is different and may not agree to war as a last resort, but that's their prerogative.

You may not agree to ROTC being on campus because of some of the things the Army stands for, but I may be an atheist and not approve of religiously orientated organizations being on campus. For Middlebury to "dump" any of these organizations would not affect the world, but if this were done on every college campus everywhere, it just might affect the world. I guess I won't vote next election because my one vote won't effect the outcome.

And the College supporting ROTC. I'd be careful before making such a "blatant" statement. The Army supports ROTC.

And radical politics being replaced by ROTC. Come on now. Try it the other way around.

I'm not "advertising" ROTC and I'm not trying to "brainwash" anyone, but I just do not like people entertaining or giving false impressions of any organization that in turn reflect upon its members or its reputation on our campus.

Dave Cote
Cadet Cpl.

A Case for Defense

To the Editor:

Oh, no, no, no! Gentlemen, you have it all wrong! I don't consider myself a potential soldier. Why, killing mere soldiers on the battlefield doesn't do much good. Besides, it's so crass. And I could get injured that way, too.

No, no. You see, my stupidity is of a much more transcendental nature as far askilling goes. One must get at the root of the problem.So I fancy my talents lie more along the lines of infiltration and assassination. That would be so much more fun.

One other thing I'd like to clear up is this business of calling me a hired murderer. Pure slander! I'm insulted. One would think I had no honor in me. Humph! I cannot be bought, and I am mature enough that no power on earth could order me to do something that I did not feel was for best, and effective in its outcome. Hired indeed! If I were to do it at all, I. would murder for free.

But then, I am speaking for myself.

As far as the army goes, it is simply there to give me pointers on technique, should I feel I need them. And it is me, and me alone, who makes the final decision as to need.

More seriously, let me explain an idea. I am not an experienced writer, so I beg forgiveness if my style is flawed.

The organizations of family, tribe, and country are steps of evolution. They are life forms which hve survived because they are capable of survival, and because many of their members have some benefit in being a part of them. There is the benefit of greater security of life. And when survival alone is not taking all one's time, one may explore forms of evolution beyond, or at least different from, pure survival.

At one time in the far past, a mother would instinctively sacrifice her own life, if necessary, to protect her young children. Happily, in the relatively non-hostile, protected environments of the tribe and country, which became more developed later on, they can discard, or at least ignore, such gruesome defensive instincts.

But now the thing that is supposed to protect their environment is the defense mechanisms of the organization, the country.

I am not going to praise these "defense" mechanisms. Quite the contrary, many of my feelings go in a different direction. The idea and, infinitely more, the act of killing disgusts me completely. Thank God.

But I wish to make a case for the concept (not necessarily our present realization) of defense.

I am not saying that defense mechanisms, per se, are desirable. I don't know that at all, But for a billion years of evolution in hostile environments they have been necessary.

This is irrelevant, maybe? It appears to me, calling upon my own feelings and listening to others, that it is possible that a future evolutionary step may involve a reduction, or even elmination, of survival defense mechanisms. This may well be desirable.

But looking again at it, I wonder: In the past most evolution has been made possible by means of competition. I wonder what types of future evolution will not depend on competition. Or, what types of competition will not affect survival. Mental evolution? That seems possible. After all, intelligence is the most recent development in the process. That seems a fascinating topic for....but I digress.

My point is that although elimination of

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defense mechanisms may be eventually a good thing, if it is done in a hostile environment it is suicidal. (When I read the newspapers I find it hard to believe that the stupidity, dishonor, irresponsibility, and avarice in parts of the world label it now as a non-hostile environment). And no matter how wonderful and beautiful your motives may be for such a change, they are not particularly beautiful when everyone who believes in them is dead.

(Use reason, not force, in all cases? I'd prefer to. But what if the others don't want to listen?)

Intelligence is quite probably a key. With it we can choose a workable compromise between evolution in a protected environment and the mechanisms necessary to keep that environment protected.

With the intelligence we can, if we try, control our defense mechanism so that it carries out its purpose without utterly shaming us.

But we must realize that we cannot discard it. Yet. And God alone knows how long it will be before we can.

For the love of man, I wish it were otherwise.

A while back, when talking about this with a good friend, I was hurt very deeply by a short comment. The friend said, "Don't kill anyone for me."

There can be no justification, ever for killing. Justice is a civilized term and as such cannot apply to uncivilized action. So killing cannot be justified by doing it "for" anything. And yet killing may be necessary "for" pure survival. Contradiction? Is survival then justifiable? Since I am not inherently suicidal, I must assume so.

One hopes we have the intelligence to limit killing to the necessary.

So why am I in ROTC? Not for the stature, certainly. I am not proud of my affiliation with the army. But neither am I ashamed of it. I suppose my basic reason stems from the chance of a catastrophe in the near future in which I would be in the army with some necessary (as I judge it) killing to do. In such a case, the most extreme I can imagine, I would prefer to be an officer so that I can have some say on decisions. I've seen the way some past wars have been run, and I must say I would trust my own judgement over many of past leaders'.

But it is only for this extreme case, when all else fails, that I will even consider the alternative.

I invite constructive criticism of my opinions, and other ideas especially. Stop by for a chat, it is a much more effective form of communication.

But please keep derogatory comments to a minimum. They are about as helpful as unnecessary killing.

Rick Jurmain '75

Credit Proposal

To the Editor:

I would like to briefly respond, if I may, to Richard Votta's article of November 14 on the Student Forum Curriculum Working Groups credit proposal.

First, I would like to stress the point brought out by Mr. Votta that this was a proposal open to amendment and debate, but was by no means considered to be a final draft and therefore was not put to a vote. Indeed, some members argued that a vote, if taken, would have been close - it would have been defeated.

This is not to say that there is no merit to the credit proposal. Although this is not the time or the place to argue the proposal (since it is still in immature form) I would like to ask that anyone interested in it please, please read the Student Forum minutes of November 3 to get a more complete picture of what the credit proposal is and how the debate proceeded. I believe Liz Heun gives a more accurate and objective account of the Student Forum's reaction than did Mr. Votta, who seemed more concerned with the negative aspects of the idea.

The Curriculum Working Group realizes that much work remains to be done with the credit proposal, and we will be receptive, as we were on November 3, to criticism and amendment. I personally believe, however, that Mr. Votta shortchanged our resolution in that he did not adequately explain what we are trying to do, and he devoted a disproportional part of his description to objections to the credit proposal.

While some of the objections were very valid, I feel that Mr. Votta has neglected to mention that all these arguments do not represent a consensus in the Forum and, in fact, there were many who spoke in favor of our idea, in unrefined form.

Chris Ryer '76

A Missed Chance

To the Editor:

Sunday night, November 10, most of Middlebury's student population was in the library studying. Or so it would seem by the incredibly small turnout for the MCAB—sponsored concert, The Catskill Brass Trio. Most of us who did creep out of our culturally deprived shells to make the long crawl to Mead Chapel heard a remarkable concert.

The Catskill Brass Trio is made up of three highly talented musicians, Julia Hasbrouck Clay, horn; Carleton Clay, trumpet; and Donald Robertson, trombone. Each was an excellent soloist as well as being a fine ensemble player. The group was formed in 1971 at the Yale Summer School of Music and since that time they have achieved the status of the foremost brass trio in the U.S.

A brass trio is a novelty to Americans; the brass quintet is a much more common grouping. This made the concert all the more exciting. The repertoire was new to the ear and very well varied. There was a mixture of light and heavy, old and new.

I am really very sorry so many people missed this chance to see such a good concert. It was educational and fun, and no matter what your musical preference, I think you would have enjoyed this unique sound. Please, if they come by Middlebury again, do yourself a favor and attend their concert. You certainly won't regret it.

Barb Swett

An Insult Now

To the Editor:

America has a materialistic society characterized, in part, by individuals assessing their worth according to the fees they receive. This point was overlooked by the Student Forum in allocating funds for the SSIS Pornography Conference. Many a "distinguished scholar" would consider it an insult to receive a $50 honorarium when Middlebury has already dished out five hundred bucks to Al Goldstein, a pornographer.

John Gardner '78

Better Things to Do

To the Editor:

Al Goldstein spoke the other night, with disarming candor and sincerity, on the right of all Americans to buy any brand of pornography they'd like. "Unlike Stalin's Russia, or Hitler's Germany," he said, "we in America have a constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech." For Al Goldstein, pornography is both patriotic and profitable.

He admits, freely, that he's only in it for the money; if it weren't profitable he'd go back to driving a cab. But as long as there are needs to be met and markets to be exploited, he will be selling his product, namely **Screw** magazine and related **commodities.**

Pornography, according to Al Goldstein, is constitutional, legal, safe, and profitable. But is it necessary? He says, "it sells, so it must be meeting somebody's needs." Is it good? He says, "If a porno film has a beginning and an end, if the sound is in sync, and if the camera is in focus, it's good." Isn't pornography exploitative, dehumanizing, and hateful? He says, "Let's leave values out of this. I'm not imposing my values on you. You don't have to buy pornography. Get off my back. I'm just trying to make buck."

And so it went, over and over again. This was not a lecture, but rather a caricature performance of taunts, putdowns, and outrageous obscenities. Presumably, there was some educational value in all of this: the corruption of art or the dissolution of morals, perhaps. Surely, there are better things to do with $1000 of student activity funds.

David Rosenberg

No Heat

To the Editor:

I realize that the College is attempting to be a good citizen and conserve energy, but somehow one of the methods it is using seems at best ludicrous and at most ineffectual. Keeping building temperatures low is commendable, and saves considerable amounts of money and fuel, but... is it necessary—indeed, is there any substantial saving of either commodity—in keeping the women's bathroom in Proctor **unheated**?

It seems the height of absurdity to think that turning off the heat in a room as small as that one produces noticeable savings—especially when viewed as a part of the huge amount of energy used by the College as a whole. It also seems somewhat irrational to refuse to heat a room in which, by its only function, its inhabitants are temporarily scantily clad.

I believe that the people responsible for the decision to conserve such minuscule amounts of heat in this manner should be required to sit in appropriate state of undress in the Proctor women's bathroom for two minutes every day until either the heat is returned or until May, when it will again be fit for use by human beings.

Susanna R. Sullivan '75

A Letter Home

To the Editor:

At home the implementation of professionalism has always been regarded as an achievement of one man in a group of men. This achievement, regardless of whether it be Muhammad Ali's recapturing of his title, United States Representative Charles Wrangies continual dominence in Harlem politics or Beecher Fields excellence at apartment maintenance.

It commands a respect that is not engendered by politness, faith, or humanitarianism, but rather by the realization that the professional in question has the ability to manipulate the two real objects of power in the real world: money and men.

At home this lesson is meant to be fully comprehended because it could easily make the difference in how well one eats and sleeps.

Friday, Nov. 8,1974
Wright Theater
Middlebury College

It appears that whenever I don't ask you for cash, I produce one of these "College" letters that is sparked by my remembrances, appreciations, and love of some of the dynamics of a home-style education. By selling your soul to the bank, and by giving your hopes to me you have rendered yourself exposed to one more such letter.

The Student Sex Information Service (of which debate can commence again at a later date) has staged what I consider the highlight of their three day, 3rd Annual Sex Conference, as well as the spectacle of the Middlebury year. The day consisted of multiple showings of our jointly reviewed flop **The Devil in Miss Jones** and peaked in the live performance of Al Goldstein—Editor of **Screw** magazine, sexist extraordinaire, holder of the sceptor of trash, low man on the phallic totem pole, King of pornography.

Twice in two weeks I have seen a spectacle. The pros looked like pros. While Mr. Goldstein donned neither trunks nor gloves, he definitely radiates Ali's ring presence. One feels he strikes quickly in a humorously antagonistic manner. Unless, of course, one is the target of a blow. The appearance then becomes rather ugly and his blows seem to stagger low, forcing one to give great esteem and importance to the under-garment manufacturers of the world who have made it their duty to protect the mischievous meanderings and wanton invitations of our most private parts.

The College community greatly upheld the ethical standards that require lip service. Individuals struck so far as to challenge the pros rhetorical showmanship, accepting "hook, line, and sinker" the pro's apparent defenseless posture to an old fashioned New England style country sermon. Unfortunately, all preachers were obliged to contemplate the under-garment manufacturers importance.

The pace was fast. A **boy** exposed himself. Hecklers were primed. The alleged freaks were present and unaccounted for. Al hit repeatedly and the crowd fell repeatedly; the hardest hit being a prize twenty-one year old liberated woman.

A faculty member rallied the community by declaring her knowledge ("second-hand," of course) of the student body's healthy, sexual liberation; obtaining a large amount of respect for her ability to speak the untruth to save a desperate situation.

More blows produced many knockouts. Feminist, Faculty, Freaks, and Puritans were all knocked-out, bewildered that conclusions obtained through the observation of the human socio-sexual experience could be drawn (much less publicly argued) that were so radically opposed to their own.

Such a reaction of the College community's part is in itself extremely bewildering. For here in an intellectual environment we are supposedly educated to recognize all points of view of an argument and to ascertain for ourselves the validity of each point of view. That Friday night the community failed to recognize a point of view—Mr. Goldstein's point of view. Regardless of the accuracy or validity of Mr. Goldstein's ideas, they must be recognized because they exist, and are very, very real.

Pornography makes money.

Pornography as a subject matter is influential on those who persist in it.

My amazement at the community's failure to accept the existence of pornography as a reality drives me to reassess the advantages of an education in the woods. The cocky real world, soundly defeated an education in the woods by exhibiting its professionalism; a professionalism that possesses finesse but not necessarily cleanliness.

The College community's attacks on Mr. Goldstein denied him his due professional respect. As its penance the community learned, as many street basketball players have learned, that a strong hand on one's crotch leaves one unbelieveably finesseable.

Yet shouldn't the educational experience caution, if not teach, its followers about the reality of our world? Perhaps our education should be the utilization of a world of ideas and principles and the channeling of these ideas and principles into our real world as weapons for our struggle.

The Goldstein episode is a minor battle compared to some of the more important struggles students feel they have. However, it was an opportunity to obtain experience in dealing with some of the absurdities of the real world.

I would find myself greatly upset upon confronting an individual who wholeheartedly agrees with Mr. Goldstein's points of view. However, my method of attack or rebuttal, regardless of the subject in question, will always retain a consistency: acknowledgement of the reality of all points of view, assessment of my point of view through my educational experiences, and the application of realistic tactics in defending my point of view and menacing the other's point of view.

It appears that this is a realistic means to change or influence a situation one abhors. I feel the late Dr. King would concur. Dr. Kissinger would concur, even Richard Nixon would concur. Assuredly Mr. Goldstein concurs. Real professionals use real tactics. Perhaps real students should as well.

See, even though my grades don't show it, I feel a few episodes here advance me beyond stagnation.

Robert D. Hinton

student forum...

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of affirmative action. They were divided on the second question, and expressed a variety of opinions on the third.

In their respective speeches the two students who were ultimately chosen, Curt Viebranz and Liz Heun, offered somewhat differing ideas. They both favored affirmative action, stressed the importance of the president in a long-range viewpoint, and saw the need of a new library as foremost.

Liz Heun stressed the importance of remainig open-minded and the dangers of preconceptions. She felt the new president should be an academic person who is also good at fund-raising. She felt good student relations were essential, and that the new president should be willing to hold periodic meetings with the students.

Curt Viebranz felt the president should set specific goals for questions about fraternities, tenure, Winter Term, and increased financial aid.

Both Mr. Viebranz and Ms. Heun favored increased attention to and improvement of the faculty.

Other Business

The meeting opened with the announcement that a College Watts line would be impossible, according to the phone company. Other announcements by Brad Gay '75, Forum Chairman, were that the next meeting with the Board of Trustees will take place in Middlebury instead of New York City, that the tenure document will be presented at a special faculty meeting, and that Thursday, November 21 is College Meeting Night.

Liz Heun, Forum Secretary, then read the proposed letter to President Armstrong expressing the Forum's regret at his retirement, their thanks, and best wishes. The letter was approved.

what's going on here!

Thursday, Nov. 21

7:30 p.m. All College Departmental Meetings.

10:30 & 11:30 p.m. Band Room - Tommy Serabian, Folk Guitarist.

Friday, Nov. 22

2:00 p.m. Community Council Meeting. Proctor Lounge.

3:00 p.m. Russian Folk Singing. Cook Lounge.

4:00 p.m. AAUP Meeting. Munroe Lounge.

5:30 p.m. Christian Fellowship. Cook Lounge.

7:30 p.m. Hillel Service. Proctor Lounge.

7:30 & 10:00 p.m. Cinema '75/Italian Club Film - "The Decameron." Dana.

7:45 p.m. Scottish Dancers. Johnson.

8:00 p.m. Drama Production - "The Crucible." Wright Theatre.

Saturday, Nov. 23

7 & 9:30 p.m. Hillel Film - "The Fixer." Dana.

8:00 p.m. Drama Production - "The Crucible." Wright Theatre.

8:00 p.m. Dissipated Eight Benefit Concert. Mead Chapel.

Sunday, Nov. 24

11:00 a.m. Chapel - Rev. Warner Traynham, Dartmouth College. Chapel.

4:15 p.m. Senior Concert - Jane Duff, Cellist. Johnson Rehearsal Hall.

5:30 p.m. Chapel Committee. Freeman Seminar.

7:00 p.m. MCAB Duplicate Bridge. Proctor Lounge.

7:00 p.m. Student Forum. Munroe Lounge.

7:00 p.m. Ski Patrol 1st aid course. Sci. Cen. 117.

7:00 p.m. Concert Band Rehearsal. Johnson Rehearsal Hall.

8:00 p.m. Drama Production - "The Crucible." Wright Theatre.

Monday, Nov. 25

3:30 p.m. German Movie/TV Hour. Dana 110.

4:00 p.m. Social Services Division Meeting. Munroe Lounge.

5:15 p.m. Hancock School Enrichment. Freeman Lounge.

7 & 9:30 p.m. Russian Club Film - "The Idiot." Dana.

Tuesday, Nov. 26

4:15 p.m. Humanities Division Meeting. Munroe Lounge.

5:00 Tuesday, November 26 to Monday, December 2 -- Thanksgiving Recess.

frats...

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the one returned to fraternity members is a small one may be readily admitted. For the coming year, however, the College is anticipating a 10% increase in the Comprehensive Fee. Precisely what portion of this money will go into food costs is still undecided, though the administration admits some raise will be required.

Regardless of this increase, however, fraternity members may not receive a higher rebate unless they sign a contract not being discussed. If a fuller rebate is not returned, and if prices continue to rise as expected, the resulting financial crunch may become crucial to the existence of the fraternities. What is now defended as a matter of principle will then become a clear cut question of dollars and cents and fraternity survival.

If the fraternities are expecting a financial crunch in the coming year, owing in part to the rebates returned, there are some students now eating off the mean plan experiencing this crunch already, for it is only those students eating at the fraternities who are given a rebate of $325 a semester. Those students cooking their own meals or participating in alternative eating groups are given a rebate of only $165 a semester while living in College dormitories. This amounts to little more than ten dollars a week, or less than 50¢ a meal.

The discrepancy between amounts returned to fraternity and non-fraternity members must also be questioned. One non-fraternity member was told that the difference revolved around the fact that while she was using the College facilities to prepare her meals, fraternity members, eating in facilities not owned by the College, are not. Thus she is required to pay a larger fee for the use of these services than those students eating at the fraternities. That fee amounts to $165 per semester, which becomes another undeterminable, and hence,arbitrary, figure. Yet if a student lives in a dorm such as Hepburn which has no kitchen, owned his own refrigerator, and ate no meals prepared on College stoves, he would still be required to pay this amount. The question must be raised whether the $330 a year withheld from these students accurately reflects costs or is a reasonable demand for the sake of principle.

Still, the administration insists, Middlebury is a residential community dependent on student residence and dining for revenue. This is a fact one accepts in coming to this school instead of a larger state university. Students cannot be permitted exemption from support of college facilities they choose not to use. If all such exemptions were to be permitted, the College could not survive financially.

There, it seems, the argument rests. However, even if one is to accept the administration's argument that they cannot assess the cost per student of eating in dining halls, an argument that continues to generate a fair amount of dispute and student disbelief, many questions remain unanswered. Why does the **'74-75 Handbook** state that, "Credits for students excused by the Dean of Students from residing or taking their meals in College facilities will be $500 and $650 respectively," if this is not the case? Why are non-fraternity members in a sense penalized for the fact that they are not eating in fraternity facilities? It might be posited that while fraternities are an accepted alternative to on campus living and dining, and an asset to the College community, students who simply choose not to eat college food are not. Yet the College offers no alternatives for students who are either vegetarians or who for other reasons feel they do not wish to pay $675 a year for the food they are served here.

ed. council...

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The Role of Educational Planning

Mr. Robert Gould (Physics), Chairman of the Council, said that he was not "gung-ho educational policy." Nevertheless, considerable discussion ensued concerning how the Council would have to be reformed if it decided it were to deal with educational planning.

In order to undertake educational planning, it is necessary to have a "small, elected group," according to President Armstrong. In the future, financial and curricular concerns will be related, he added, and a small committee will be needed to deal with them. In this light, he thought the Educational Council should consider reform.

Armstrong also said he felt the need of putting a chief academic officer in charge. He said the committee would need someone with time and interest, who would sit down "with pencil and paper" and draw up proposals.

Dean of the Faculty, Richard Turner, felt there was a "political" question involved with having a small group, as it would neither get the feed-back or have the power to pursuade of a larger group. He agreed, though, that at this time, "educational think and economic think had better go hand in hand."

Turner felt the Council was being somewhat "silly," however, as most members of the faculty are satisfied with the present curriculum. Mr. Thiher felt there was currently a lack of will towards educational reform.

Mr. Murray Dry (Political Science) wondered, "What is it that's wrong that we're supposed to right?" He sensed that this may not be the time for great curricular change.

However, Mr. Elder disagreed. "I feel a will for educational reform," he stated.

The proposal to form a committee to deal with reform for just one year was defeated, and a long-term proposal to form a committee to review the College's educational planning structure was accepted.

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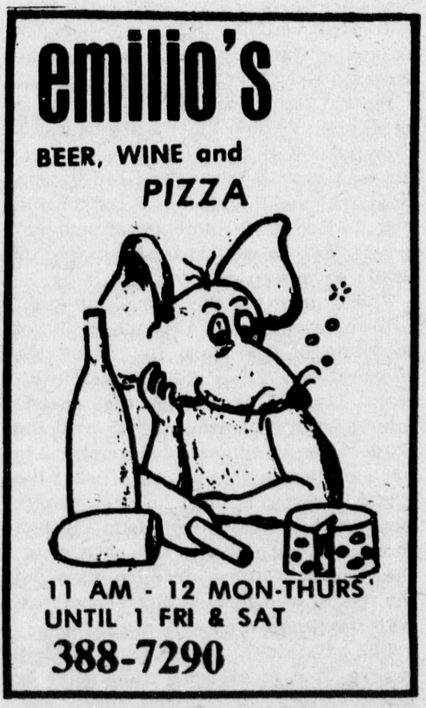

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musical joy

By ANNE NOBLE

On Thursday, November 14, members of the music department faculty and some very talented students combined their talents in a musical program dedicated to Samuel Shurgin. Mr. Shurgin, a member of the class of '74, and a music major, was working on his thesis last spring when he was stricken with Hodgkins' disease, and was forced to return to his home in Georgia. While at Middlebury, Mr. Shurgin studied the recorder and classical guitar. The music of the performance was dedicated verbally "to his memory" at the start of the program.

The first performance was given by Mr. Shurgin's former guitar teacher, Mr. Philip Rhinelander. Mr. Rhinelander performed an Elizabethan piece on the guitar, which changed tempo in the middle, giving it much color. It was beautifully and movingly executed.

The second part of the program was the harpsichord piece, "Gavotte and Variations from Suite No. 2 in A minor" by Jean Phillippe Rameau. Though the harpsichord is a delcate instrument, the piece came off majestically. It was masterful in its intricacy and finely performed by Mr. George Todd.

Richard A. Hill played the third part of the program which consisted of "Sonate I fur Orgel," a piece composed in 1937 by Paul Hindemith. The transitions in this piece, from a tranquil flow to a powerful surge in the tempo and melody made this a fascinating piece, skillfully played by Mr. Hill.

Next, Meredith Parson, accompanied by Mr. Emory Fanning on piano, sang four songs composed by Richard Schumann. Ms. Parson, a mezz soprano, filled the chapel with her masterful performance of these lovely songs, all selected from "Frauenliebe und Leben."

REVIEW

Ending the program at Mead Chapel was a performance of "Sonata for Flute and Piano, Op. 94" by Sergei Prokofieff, and executed by Marcia Brown on flute and Jerry Call on Piano. The piece was long and difficult, requiring patience and skill in its mastery. The end result was a magnificent performance of a beautiful piece of music.

The entire program, though not cohesive in musical form, seemed to be cohesive in spirit, and certainly in skill and mastery. Though the pieces were from different styles and periods, each was done with due grandeur or simplicity, well performed in its own way. In all, last week's Thursday Series was a musical joy.

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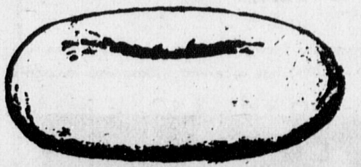

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EQ

By FRED EARLE

Oil is a non-renewable resource. So is Franconia Notch. What do they have in common? If developers, contractors, and their friends Governor Meldrim Thompson and William Loeb get their way, Interstate 93 will plow through Franconia Notch. If oil demand and consumption continues according to the present trends, none of us will be driving cars by the time we're forty, and a region of spectacular mountain scenery will have been spoiled for no reason.

Strange as it seems, the Interstate Highway System was designed with transportation as a secondary consideration. The train can handle 42,000 passengers per hour, half-filled, while one highway lane can only handle 3,600. If the parties responsible had wanted transportation, they would have allocated their immense resources to improvement of passenger rail service. The primary consideration underlying the Interstate Highway System is economic growth. In 1957, it seemed desirable to put more cars on the road, to spur the auto industry, to spur consumption of even larger quantities of gas, oil, concrete, rubber and steel. Today, these are highly undesirable goals in an era of shortage; why then do highway builders persist?

The question is really "Why are they **allowed** to persist?" The highway department and their supporters obey their own internal laws and are oblivious to real transportation needs. They persist because of the money. They are **allowed** to persist because they long ago anticipated what they were up against, and set about designing schemes first used by the archetypal builder of highways, Robert Moses. The best and most effective scheme is to start building from both ends of the proposed route, especially over lands that are not in dispute. Each segment is aimed at the area in controversy, and when the two segments arrive, only a comparatively small section of highways is needed for a link. Alternatives are then precluded and the road must be run through the controversial zone.

This is exactly what has happened in New Hampshire. Since the early 1960's segments have been built through places like Littleton and Franklin, closing in on the notch. A new segment is under construction near St. Johnsbury, where Interstates 91 and 93 are to intersect. A preliminary injunction against building a new stretch of road just north of the notch has been obtained by the Appalachian Mountain Club and the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. This is merely a stopgap measure, and a more forceful alternative must be found.

The cost to the state of New Hampshire, should the route go through, will not just be environmental impact; New Hampshire may lose its state symbol. The Old Man of the Mountains watches over this spectacular area, bound together with cables and cement. He watches over the peaks of the Franconia Range and such geological rarities as the Flume, Pool, and Basin; the talus on Cannon Mountain and the landslides on Mount Lafayette; the beautiful mountain ponds--Echo, Profile, and Lonesome Lakes. If the highway goes through, the Old Man may succumb to a shattering experience induced by a blasting cap.

Although Governor Thompson was reelected, there is still hope. Senator Cotton of New Hampshire introduced legislation in 1973 to allow funds earmarked for Interstate Highways to be used to upgrade existing two-lane routes; this legislation also calls for comprehensive environmental impact studies. Under mandate, the highway department has hired a planning firm to look into alternative routes for Interstate 93. The White Mountain Environmental Committee has hired independent consultants of their own. Finally, there are various conservationists, women's clubs, and civic organizations who have fought the highway all along.

In Vermont, we still have time to fight the anticipatory strategy of the builders of Route 7. Anyone who has been to Bennington in the past year knows about the colossal interchange that leads nowhere. (If you haven't been, it's well worth the trip; it is one of the greatest environmental farces ever perpetrated: massive, selfish, greedy, it is a coarse intrusion on the farmland and hillsides surrounding the village of Bennington. Extremely expensive and extremely unnecessary, there is nonetheless something horribly humorous about it. Perhaps because it leads to the Shaftsbury Dump.)

The Bennington Interchange includes signs that say "U.S. 7 North" and "U.S. 7 South" in bold Interstate variety authority. The intention is presumably to taunt motorists with visions of a Super-Seven and meantime shunt them off onto the narrow two-lane existing route. We all know about Interstae 89, which parallels U.S. 7 north of Burlington, and also about that section of superhighway between Rutland and Manchester. There will eventually be a direct confrontation between opponents of the route and builders who want to link the sections, and I would predict that local opposition is too strong for the highway builders. Nonetheless, I fear that the residents of Bennington may periodically ask themselves "So now what do we do with that interchange?"

Mono-transportation is one more manifestation of a post-optimal technology and will disappear as the need for buses, trains, ferries, trolleys, and steamships becomes apparent and gasoline becomes unavailable. The House Committee on Public Works recently approved a $20.4 billion program for mass transit, which President Ford threatened to veto unless cut to $11 billion The bill was passed at $11.8 billion. This is disappointing but a great improvement over all the funds poured into highway construction by federal and state governments for so many years. Once we had a multi-faceted transportation system which everyone could enjoy. With the decline of the automobile and the highway, perhaps we may again enjoy such an advanced civilization.

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conclusion of reding's speech to forum

Having covered some of the principal constitutional questions, I now turn to political questions.

Middlebury College is an educational institution. This should come as no surprise to most of us. I mention it only by way of emphasizing that since education is the central reason for our common presence here, it should likewise be the central concern of student government.

Last year's forum set an excellent example in this area. Two working groups were set up to examine the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the College: one to handle the proposed curricular changes, and the other to handle the proposed changes in committee structure.

The Forum itself subsequently spent several entire meetings (including one four-hour marathon session) deliberating over the Committee's proposals and considering amendments. Summaries of our deliberations were made available to faculty members through the distribution of the minutes. As chairman, I then formally presented the forum's position on the floor of the faculty meeting.

This same procedure was repeated on two further occasions: the review of the Winter Term curriculum, and the overhaul of the tenure system. Through our careful attention to educational matters; we have earned the respect of the Faculty and the Administration, and we have played a major role in shaping educational policy.

It is **essential** that th forum continue to give priority attention to educational policy and the curriculum. That will often mean long hours, extensive and often philosophical discussions, and heavy responsibilities for the executive officers. But the record of the past year speaks eloquently to the fact that it can, and should, be done.

In my judgment, the sigle most important act of the Student Forum to date has been the establishment of the Student Course Guide. There can be no greater sign of the health and vitality of an educational institution than to have its students and faculty continually evaluating and reevaluating the quality of education being provided. It is a reflection of great interest in, and commitment to, the central purpose of our institution. The Guide is the best admissions pamphlet that could be. And it further enhances the value of our education by assisting students in selecting better programs, and by assisting faculty members to better identify areas in need of improvement.

In light of these remarks, I continue to be disturbed by an incident that occurred last spring semester. It took the Finance Committee several weeks to approve a $1500 allocation for the Course Guide, but a $1000 allocation for beer was rushed through in a matter of minutes. I hope the Finance Committee will avoid any repeat performances (and I stress that that was the only one of its kind last year). But this incident highlights the Forum's responsibility to keep apprised of all the major actions of the Finance Committee, so that unwise decisions may be overturned.

With respect to the Course Guide, I am disappointed with last week's decision to change the guide to newsprint format. Although I can see why it may have been necessary for considerations of time this fall, I hope the more permanent format will be reinstated in the spring.

One last topic I should like to cover. The Student Forum has complete responsibility for the $70,000 (roughly) in the Student Activities Fee, and the uses to which that money is put. The Forum is entrusted with the task of allocating those resources in such a way as to develop an extensive, balanced program of extracurricular activities on campus and in the immediate surrounding community. While the Forum sets general policy concerning the Student Activities Fee, it has delegated the day-to-day administration of that policy to its Finance Committee.

One of the forum's major actions last year was the adoption of a policy directive to the Finance Committee forbidding individual admission prices to events from exceeding per-capita costs by 25¢ or more. In advocating passage of this measure, I pointed out that the first Student Forum and first Finance Committee (less than two years beforehand) had requested and obtained a fourteen dollar increase in the Activities Fee for the specific purpose of lowering admission costs to events on campus. But no decline of admission prices followed. Organizations that were now barred from raising money for themselves instead turned their events into high-profit benefits.

I said earlier in these remarks that an educational institution is by nature highly social. I also suggested that this highly social character was a very positive and fortunate quality that should be enhanced to create a sense of community (intellectual and otherwise). I see it as important that we encourage maximum participation in activities and events on campus. And this will have to mean maintaining admission prices at the lowest possible levels.

The 25¢ rule is an excellent first step. Paul Waterman (Forum Treasurer) and I do not believe that it is enough. Although the situation has markedly improved, the volume of benefits has increased. And worse yet, the escape clause in the directive has been abused. The escape clause permits the forum to make exceptions to the 25¢ rule, and it came under heavy use last year, with none of the appeals being seriously questioned. The treasurer has been at the center of this issue from the beginning, and has a number of bold ideas for further legislation. I urge you to give these closest consideration.

A closely-related forum directive last year enabled the Finance Committee to subsidize activities that have special educational value in addition to entertainment value. Examples have included foreign language films, blackout dances, the movie "State of Siege" and other documentaries, and the balck cultural program music and dances. In each of these cases, subsidies permitted admission prices either to be below cost, or to be eliminated altogether. I recommend that this program be maintained and expanded wherever appropriate.

Throughout these remarks I have endeavored to treat Student government in the more general context of government. This has probably surprised a great many, if not most, of you. It should not be surprising.

We are living in a period dominated by the uncovering of the most extensive and dangerous corruption of government in the history of this country. I say it is dangerous because few of the Nixon scandals have concerned money. Instead they have been far more serious, involving the abuse of power to place in jeopardy many of our basic constitutional rights and freedoms.

If we are to reestablish government "of the people, for the people, and by the people", we are going to have to develop within ourselves the **habit** of governing and being governed in a democratic society. We shall have to do this by actively observing and occasionally participating in the deleberation over the programs and policies that will determine what sort of life we lead. And we shall have to do this so at all levels of immediacy, ranging from federal and international concerns to local concerns to matters affecting neighborhood, business, church, or school. It must literally become a firmly-engrained **good habit**.

Middlebury College can make no greater contribution to society than by recognizing the importance of educating tomorrow's leaders in the ways of democratic and constitutional government. In my judgment, student government is as vital part of a Middlebury education as the formal curriculum itself.

(This was presented to the Student Forum at its October 6 meeting.)

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the new(?) fieldhouse

By JIM O'CONNELL

For weeks the word has been that the Field House will open on Monday. Knowing that people are getting a bit tired of this story, I went to find out what was going on. The Athletic Director's secretary was very helpful in telling me where to find someone who knew what the holdup was.

In the Service Building I found Mr. Ross, business manager for the job, hoping to get some answers. He said that the final coating was applied Thursday the 14th and it was just a question of allowing it to settle. What the delay was before I don't know, but he did give an estimate of when the true opening would be.

Itseems that there are a few companies working in this project and they don't quite agree on the length of time to wait. It appears that the time will be from one to three weeks more. The caution is understandable due to the costs and risks involved. However, I wish the students who had hoped they would be able to use the building this fall had not been misled.

uvm kills football program

The University of Vermont has proposed a shutdown of its football program as of its season closer with A.I.C. last weekend. U.V.M. President Andrews cited economic reasons for the decision. Football coach Carl Falivene, calling the decision a "bombshell," has indicated he will fight the administration's proposal, Final approval rests with the Board of Trustees.

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challengers to the world

By PIERRE FISCHER

The final Candidates Match for the World Chess Championship has nearly come to an end. The two challengers are Soviet Grandmasters Anatoly Karpov and Victor Korchnoi, who have battled arduously to gain the right to play World Champion Bobby Fischer of the U.S.A. for the title. At this writing the 23-year old Karpov leads 3-2, with 17 draws, in the 24 game match, and stands likely to enter the finals against Fischer. Korchnoi, however, has battled back from a 3-0 deficit, winning the 19th game with an intricate end-game in 79 moves, and then a stunning 19-move victory on Monday the 11th.

There is uncertainty over whether reigning champion Fischer, one of the most daring and brilliant chess players of all time, will even defend his title. If he does not signal his intent to defend the title before February 1st, the winner of the Candidates Match will become World champion by default. The controversy between Fischer and the F.I.D.E. (the International Chess Federation headed by exchampion Dr. Max Euwe), concerns the victory conditions of the World Championship Match. The F.I.D.E. decided upon 10 victories or holding the lead after 36 games for its match victory-format.

Fischer wants to set a 12 victory minimum, with no ceiling on the number of games it takes to attain this minimum. For an aggressive, offensive-seeking player like Fischer, neither minimum would be unreasonable. But if the current Karpov-Korchnoi Candidates Match were extended under Fischer's rules, it would take at least eight months to establish a world champion as opposed to a maximum three months under F.I.D.E. rules! Even with a 36 game maximum, the match would still be 50% longer than the Fischer-Spassky championship of 1972, and now the F.I.D.E. has compromised by adding the 10-victory condition to encourage offensive play.

The current Candidates Match is the climax of a three-year process of seeking challengers to the world championship that begins with regional tournaments, zonal tournaments, the interzonals, and finally the Candidates Matches between the top 16 grandmasters, excluding, of course, the world champion. (The grandmaster ranking, itself, is the pinnacle of a player hierarchy that includes Experts, Masters, National Masters and then International Masters, all derived from points accumulated during tournament play.) If Fischer declines to defend, as he said he will do, it would take him another three years to regain his title.

The current match between Karpov and the grandmaster from Leningrad, Korchnoi, has been mostly a balanced, defensive struggle. Karpov, the positional stylist and solid defender, plays a rapid, often intuitive chess game, much like Fischer, but without Fischer's tactical slash to add teeth to his generally strong play. Korchnoi is characterized as a counterattack specialist who works best against aggressive players, and a positional strategist, utilizing constant evaluation of position to determine his play. This latter fact has placed Korchnoi in time-clock trouble several times, once resulting in forfeit of a game, whereas Karpov's or Fischer's fast play puts additional pressure on their opponents.

At white, Karpov has usually opened P-K4, Fischer's favorite move, which leads to the classical openings when black responds P-K3 or K4, The French Defense, used without a loss by Korchnoi answers with 1. . . P-K3 and usually continued 2. P-Q4, P-Q4. 3. N-Q2, P-QB4 setting up the Tarrasch Variation favored by Karpov. When Korchnoi was white, he generally opted for Queen side opening, to which Karpov invariably replied with the Queen's Indian (The Queen's Indian is characterized by the moves . . . P-QN3, B-QN2, P-K3, and B-K2 by black and P-Q4 and P-QB4 by white.) Defense, as in the game below. Both the French and Queen's Indian Defenses are tough to crack but usually lead to draws when properly handled, thus explaining the low number of victories scored.

In the 21st game shown below, Karpov defended similarly to his previous games attacking the white pawn center with 7 . . . . P-B4. This led to a temporary pawn grab by black, 8 . . . PxQP, leading to Korchnoi's N-KN5. Then Karpov answered N-B3, a new move that lead to a knight exchange and Korchnoi's subtle 11.Q-Q2. This move set up the crushing knight sacrifice on the thirteenth move, and at the same time threatened gaining a bishop-pair (two bishops in an end game is generally considered stronger than bishop and knight or knight-pair).

When Korchnoi struck with 13.NxRP, he commenced an irresistible mating attack that forced Karpov to lose his queen for a bishop and knight, with certain mate in the future. Karpov could not take the knight on move thirteen, because 14.Q-R6ch, K-N1;15. QxPch,K-R1; 16.Q-R6ch, K-N1;17.B-K4, P-B4; 18.B-Q5ch, R-B2; 19.Q-N6ch spells death for black. After this shocker, Karpov took four days off in a postponement and then settled for a draw in the next game. MONDAY, Nov. 11. Tchaikovsky Hall, Moscow. 21st final Candidates Match Game.

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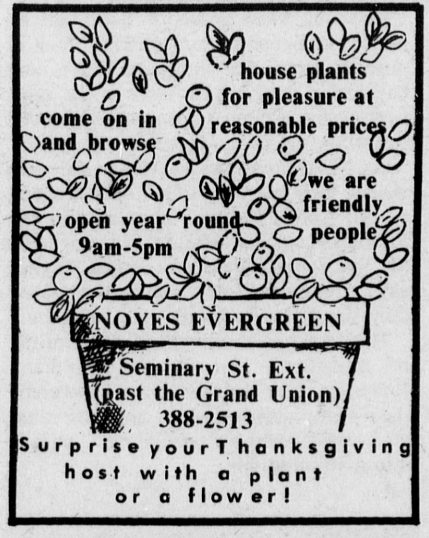
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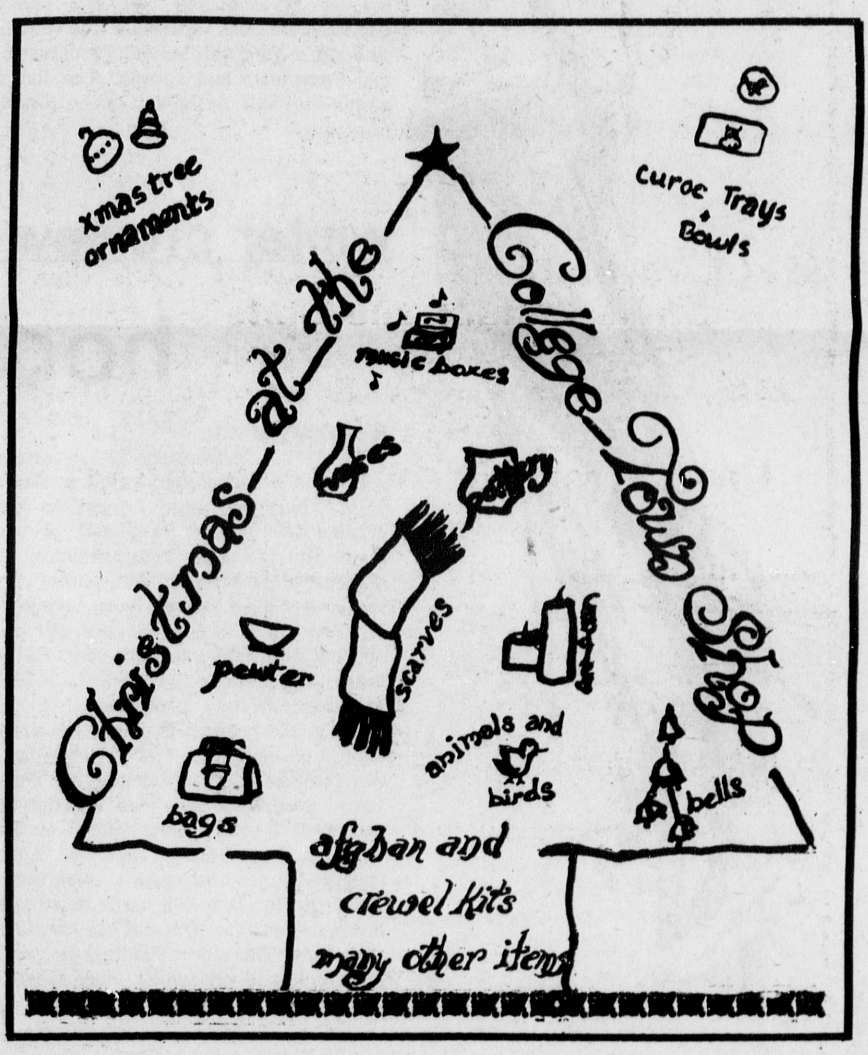

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winter preview

basketball

By **ERIC MALTZMAN**

The 1974-75 basketball season starts in just a week and a half, but it is still too early to make any predictions on what kind of year it will be. The squad looked good during the first two weeks of practice, but there hasn't been a standard to measure team ability. There was an intrasquad game on November 14 and a scrimmage against Castleton St. yesterday.

One thing that does look fairly certain is that Middlebury will better last year's disappointing 9-14 record. Center Ben Davidson is healthy again after a season-long bout with mononucleosis. Barring injuries, his return alone should assure the Panthers of at least a winning season. Several other factors will determine whether the squad ties or breaks the school record of 15 victories in a season.

Middlebury lost only one man through graduation, so the eight returning players are familiar with each other's moves. The Panthers have their greatest strength at the guard spot. Co-captain Dave Pentkowski is the best all-aroud player on the team and is an excellent team leader. Junior Kevin Cummings has been the top scorer the last two years. Sophomore James Reese is a fine shooter who did a good job behind Pentkowski and Cummings last season. The fourth guard spot will be up for grabs among freshmen Larry McDonald, Steve Bernardini, and Rick Stone.

Middlebury has a fair amount of depth at center. Co-captain Davidson (6'8") is a good rebounder who is looking to become more offensive-minded. Davidson is often in foul trouble, so sophomores Zenon Smotrycz (6'9") and Bruce Collamore (6'7") should see a lot of playing time.

The biggest question mark will be at forward. Juniors Dave Nelson and Dana Eglinton are both good rebounders at 6'2", with Nelson being the better shooter. Freshmen Peter Rivoira, a rugged rebounder, and Bill Phelps, a good shooter, have been improving steadily and will probably be the first two forwards off the bench. James Labe and Jim Phillips round out the forwards.

Coach Tom Lawson cited an improved defense and added aggressiveness as major goals for the season. He was very pleased with the players' excellent preseason attitude. He hoped that the players would maintain their enthusiasm throughout the season.

Midd plays a 23-game schedule. Union, Tufts, Colby, Williams, UVM, St. Michael's, and St. Lawrence figure to be the top opponents. The Panthers open up the season on December 2 at Union, the top defensive team on the schedule. Midd hosts Norwich on December 4 and Tufts on the sixth before breaking for exams.

winter preview

hockey

By **TERRY BAER**

The 1974-75 Middlebury hockey season will begin on December 2 against Salem State. There are many questions concerning this year's team that prevent Coach Wendy Forbes from predicting the outcome of the season. The Panthers lost some very good seniors from last year, but also will miss good players who did not return to Middlebury this year. Filling these positions are players who have little experience at the varsity level.

The goalie position is one of the areas that is questionable. Larry Perlman, a star goaltender at Middlebury for three years, graduated last year leaving the spot open to either Greg Adams or Jim Brimsek. Last year, each got equal practice time and game experience. However, Jim Brimsek came down with mononucleosis this fall and has practiced very little. Therefore, the backup goalie position is still undecided. Fred Coan is now practicing with the varsity and Coach Forbes says he wants to wait and see what freshmen goaltenders look like.

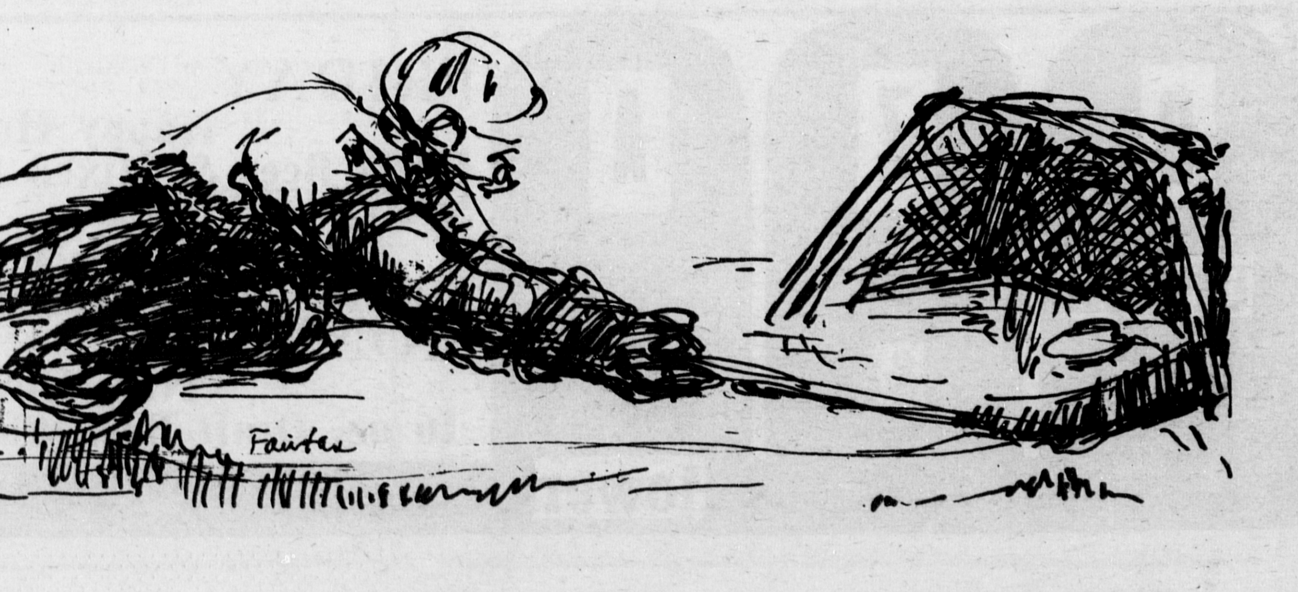
Coach Forbes commented that "This year's hockey Panthers are a young, new team." He said "Their weakness is their lack of depth and inexperience." He attributes this to the many sophomores who are playing this year.

Forbes does think that the Panthers are "a hard-working group who will be closely-knit." He says, "The good team effort and teamwork that they will show should make them a success."

Recalling last year's team, Coach Forbes said that they were a good defensive team. They goals-against average was only about three. However, a team cannot play defense all the time. Defense is what you build the rest of your team around, but last year the Panthers lacked scoring punch.

Scoring punch could be the big problem this year, too. There does not seem to be anybody to provide offense for the team. George Tooley, who would be a junior this year, is playing in Europe and will be sorely missed by the offense.

However, these problems could only be minor compared to the Panthers' lack of practice time. The Panthers have only had ice to practice on for a week now, while some of their opponents have been scrimmaging for three to six weeks. Since Middlebury has a game in only two weeks, they are very much behind many of the other teams. This means the Panthers could be behind their opponents for the entire winter. As Coach Forbes say, "This is not fair to the team because they should be given an equal chance."

This hockey season will most certainly be a difficult one for the Panthers. However, the Panthers may overcome their many disadvantages and turn what could be termed a "rebuilding " season into a winning one.